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¹ Died February 10, 1921.

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Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Director of its Division of International Law; member of the Institute of International Law; President of the American Institute of International Law; Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of International Law*; technical delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference; counsel in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague; formerly Solicitor for the Department of State; Special Adviser to the Department of State in matters arising out of the European War, 1914-1917; Chairman of the United States Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, 1914-1917; technical adviser to the American delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a cause in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as

such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eight treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believe that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or ready to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations".

If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accom-

plishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degradng remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fosterd, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.

Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.

At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United

States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to call the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER

APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION¹

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

¹ H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. This bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed

necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.¹

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section,

¹ As amended December 12, 1912.

for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.²

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Com-

² As amended April 18, 1913.

mittee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employees.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will

promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

During the period which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1920, the international situation continued to present such unsettled political conditions that there was little that could be done by the Endowment outside of its fixed program of scientific research and publication. There was consequently no occasion for frequent meetings of the Executive Committee, and but four have been held, namely, May 5 and November 8, 1920, and January 8 and February 17, 1921. In accordance with the usual practice, the minutes of these meetings have been printed and distributed to the Trustees.

The features of the Endowment's activities of the past year which seemed of sufficient importance to be called to the special attention of the Trustees were included in the Report of the Executive Committee submitted to the Board at its semi-annual meeting on December 7, 1920; and the present annual report, presented pursuant to Article 7, Section 3, of the By-Laws, is therefore in the nature of a continuation of the report of December 7.

The Permanent Court of International Justice.

The steps necessary to establish the Court of International Justice provided by Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations have now been completed up to the ratification of the project by the necessary number of States. The project for the Court, drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, in whose work the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees took part, under authority of the resolution of the Board at its last annual meeting, was approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its first session at Geneva on December 13, 1920. It is a matter for regret that the project as drafted underwent a number of doubtful changes in the Council and the Assembly of the League, but even with these changes the project in its main features remains substantially the same as the project for a Court of Arbitral Justice recommended for adoption by the Hague Peace Conference of 1907, with the addition of an agreement upon the method of selecting the judges, which was the obstacle to the establishment of the Court at that time.

One of the principal changes made in the project of the jurists at The Hague by the League of Nations was the elimination of the provision for obligatory arbitration in certain enumerated categories of legal questions; but

the Assembly of the League, when adopting the project, added an optional clause under which signatories to the convention establishing the Court may, if they feel so disposed, accept compulsory arbitration for the classes of legal disputes referred to.

The resolution of the Assembly approving the Court project provides that the Court shall be established for the ratifying States as soon as ratified by the majority of the members of the League. The League appears now to have forty-eight members and the latest information available is that twenty-seven members have signed the protocol of signature of the statute and that nine of these signatories have signed the optional clause accepting the obligatory jurisdiction of the Court. Before becoming effective these signatures to the protocol will of course have to be ratified.

A detailed account of the action of the League of Nations upon the project for the Court is given in the Report of the Director of the Division of International Law.¹ The Report contains in an appendix the official texts showing the original project and the action of the Council and Assembly respectively upon it.²

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Jurists

Besides the draft project for a Permanent Court of International Justice, the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague recommended the calling of a general conference of all the nations for the purpose of examining and restating the law of nations. A second recommendation concerned the establishment of a court for trying offenses against the law of nations, and a third expressed the hope that the Academy of International Law, established at The Hague under the auspices of the Endowment before the war, would be reopened.

These recommendations were transmitted by the Council of the League to the Assembly at its Geneva session. The resolutions were referred in due course to a committee of the Assembly. The two last named were reported adversely by the committee and received no consideration whatever in the Assembly. The first named was reported favorably by the committee in modified form, but was promptly rejected by the Assembly, apparently without debate, upon the objection of Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, who, to quote the language of the Official Journal of the Assembly, "did not think that a stage had yet been reached in international relations at which it was desirable to attempt the codification of international law."

In view of the fact that a Court of International Justice must be one of the central organs around which any organization for preserving international peace must be constructed, and in view of the manifest necessity of some agreement

¹ *Infra*, p. 103.

² *Infra*, p. 149.

upon the rules of law to be administered by the Court, and in view of the long preparation necessary, this action of the Assembly of the League of Nations can not fail to produce an impression of disappointment upon those advocates of international peace who believe that the true path of progress is along the line of the judicial settlement of controversies rather than according to the temporary and changing exigencies of political expediency.

Notwithstanding this failure of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the work of restating and defining the principles of international law must go on. It will be the chief topic of discussion by the American Society of International Law at the meeting of the Society in Washington at the end of this month. It is to be made the program of the next meeting of the American Institute of International Law, composed of delegates from national societies of international law in every American country, and it will doubtless form the chief topic of discussion at the next session of the European Institute of International Law, composed of the leading publicists of Europe and Asia and some of America. As an evidence of its abiding faith in this line of work for international peace, the Executive Committee has included in its estimates of requirements for appropriation, transmitted to the Board in advance of the meeting in compliance with the By-Laws, an appropriation to enable the American Institute to meet for the purpose above indicated. The Trustees at their last annual meeting made an appropriation for the European Institute of International Law, which was not used because of the inability of the Institute to meet. This sum will be available for another year and will be devoted to the purpose for which it was appropriated in case the Institute meets within the coming year, which now seems likely.

The unfavorable action of the Assembly regarding the Academy of International Law at The Hague is entirely immaterial. The recommendation was not addressed to the Assembly but to the Trustees of the Endowment, and in their haste to dispose of it the delegates at Geneva overlooked this detail. The establishment of this Academy at The Hague was carefully considered by the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees for two years before favorable action was taken. The outbreak of the war prevented the opening of the institution and the question of its support has therefore not come before the Board of Trustees in recent appropriations and reports. The Executive Committee believes that the reasons for the establishment of this international institution for the study and exposition of the rules which should govern international intercourse, by professors and students gathered from all parts of the world, are now more potent than when the institution was originally established. The Executive Committee has therefore included an item in the estimates to enable the Academy of International Law at The Hague to be opened in the course of the coming year.

The Economic and Social History of the World War

Since the semi-annual meeting of the Board, much progress has been made in the preparations for the Economic and Social History of the World War, authorized by the Trustees at their last annual meeting. A more or less complete outline of the plan is contained in the report of the General Editor and transmitted by the Director of the Division of Economics and History. Editorial boards, under whose supervision the work of investigation and preparation will be done, have been organized in Great Britain, France, the Baltic Countries, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The work of the Japanese Research Committee may well fit in with the present plan and no additional arrangements are necessary in that country at present. Editorial arrangements have also been made to carry on the investigations in Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Portugal and China. Arrangements in other countries will be made as soon as conditions permit.

It is estimated that the plan for the Economic and Social History of the World War, as outlined, will cost approximately \$125,000 per annum for several years, and the Executive Committee is of the opinion that such a history as that proposed will be well worth the amount expended upon it. In the present appropriations the sum of \$75,000 only is asked, for the reason that there is an unused balance of \$50,000 available from last year's appropriation for the Division of Economics and History.

Some of the monographs in the series have already been completed by the British Editorial Board and are now in process of publication by the Endowment's publishers in England.¹

Grant from the Carnegie Corporation

After careful consideration of the financial situation of the Endowment, the Executive Committee came to the realization that, if the important projects requiring large sums of money which have been recommended to the Board are to be carried out without embarrassment to the program of work already undertaken, additional funds will be required. Therefore, on January 8, 1921, the Executive Committee directed that an application be made to the Carnegie Corporation for an additional grant. The Corporation has responded with a grant of \$250,000, which will be available in instalments as and when actually required.

Reports of Officers

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and of the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law, transmitted to the Trustees in advance pursuant to the By-Laws, contain detailed information regarding the work of the Endowment during the

¹ For those monographs which have appeared since this report, see List of Publications, p. 224.

preceding year carried on under authority of the appropriations of the Board and allotments of the Executive Committee.

In compliance with Article 10, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has had the accounts of the Endowment audited by certified public accountants and their report is submitted to the Board at its present meeting.

The Trustees are called upon to fill one vacancy in the Board, due to the death of Mr. George W. Perkins. A list of the persons nominated to fill the vacancy has been sent to the Trustees by the Secretary in accordance with the By-Laws.

The Board will be called upon to elect a President, Vice President, Finance Committee, and to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Charlemagne Tower.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU ROOT, *Chairman*,
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary*,
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
AUSTEN G. FOX,
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE,
HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

Washington, D. C., *April 15, 1921.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

The period covered by the present report of the Secretary, submitted to the Trustees in accordance with Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws, completes the first decade of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Founded in the closing days of the year 1910 "to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization," the words of the donor contained in the deed of gift of December 14, 1910, expressed the then prevailing view regarding the progress which had been made in humanizing the conduct of war, if, indeed, war may, under any circumstances, be regarded as humane, and a general feeling of the time as to the unreasonableness and immorality of the use of force to settle conflicts between nations. In explaining the purpose of his gift, Mr. Carnegie said:

Altho we no longer eat our fellow-men nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

Looking back in retrospect at the events of the last few years, one would now be compelled to revise in important particulars the foregoing statement regarding the conduct and the morality of war. Within less than four years from its utterance, two of the great Powers of Europe flatly refused all overtures of arbitration and mediation urged upon them by the other European Powers, and plunged the world into the most terrible and destructive war of modern times. Far from being regarded as criminal, this unrighteous action was solidly supported by the peoples of the offending governments and by the governments and peoples of other countries which joined them as allies.

During the course of the war the observance of the laws of civilized warfare became the exception rather than the rule. Novel means of wholesale and indiscriminate human destruction were employed. Instead of being a contest between the armed forces of the belligerents, hostilities were extended so as to embrace entire nations, and the distinction between combatants and noncombatants was disregarded in many instances.

The Outlook for Permanent Peace

It must frankly be admitted, therefore, that the outlook for a permanent world peace is today, ten years after Mr. Carnegie's gift, not so bright as then and the problem is vastly more complicated and difficult. The war has left its inevitable train of animosity and hatred between the peoples of the recent enemy countries and, whatever modest results may have been achieved by the Endowment's efforts to create friendly feelings between nations before the war, they stood no chance of survival between these peoples in the intense antagonisms engendered during the war. Even now, two years and a half after arms have been grounded, the former enemies are still discussing the righting of the wrongs and the repairing of the damages committed during the war. In such an atmosphere, proposals for friendly international cooperation with the object of promoting peaceful relations and feelings of good will are not likely to receive serious consideration.

The failure of the gentlemen at Paris who undertook to lay down terms of peace to recognize that the world could not be permanently organized on a peaceful basis while the blood of millions of their countrymen, victims of the war, was still dripping from the swords of their enemies, was a serious blunder which has contributed more than anything else to the chaos now existing throughout the world. Before we can look to the future organization of the world for peace, the immediate questions relating to the settlement of the war must be finally disposed of. Any organization or arrangement for preserving the peace of the world which does not contemplate the voluntary cooperation of the former enemies in harmony and in all sincerity must necessarily be, no matter under what high-sounding title it may be called, or in what idealistic terms it may be framed, a temporary war measure only and is predestined to the same fate that has befallen all previous alliances of force and balances of power.

A great English judge declared in 1813: "A treaty of peace is, therefore, an agreement to waive all discussion concerning the respective rights of the parties and to bury in oblivion all the original causes of the war."¹ When the statesmen responsible for the present policies of the recent belligerents have effected such settlements as will enable suffering humanity to look to the future instead of nursing the wrongs of the past, the time will then have arrived for the advocates of international peace to begin their work anew and in earnest.

The First Decade of the Endowment's Organization and Activities

But the ten years which have elapsed since the Endowment was organized were not a total loss in the pursuit of its objects. The experienced statesmen, publicists and business men who constituted Mr. Carnegie's original Board of

¹ Lord Stowell in the *Eliza Ann*, 1 Dodson's Reports, 244, 249.

Trustees were under no illusions as to the possibilities before them when they accepted the serious responsibilities of the trust. By formal resolution when accepting the fund they stated that "they are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished."

What was in the minds of the Trustees at that time was more definitely expressed by the temporary and now the permanent President of the Endowment. In bringing to a close the meeting of Mr. Carnegie with the Trustees on December 14, 1910, Mr. Root said:

My feeling about this trust is that if it is to be of value, as I hope and believe it is, it must be something different from many enterprises in behalf of peace which we have known, in one respect. That is, that it must be thorough, practical; and it must base its action upon a careful, scientific and thorough study of the causes of war and the remedies which can be applied to the causes, rather than merely the treatment of symptoms.

I think the field of general observation upon the subject of war and peace, general exposition of the wrongfulness of war, and the desirableness of peace, is already pretty well covered. I think this foundation will be of little use unless it does something further than that, and to do that, to do something further than that, we must do what the scientific men do, we must strive to reach some deeper insight into the cause of the diseases, of which war is a symptom, than can be obtained by casual and occasional consideration. That deeper insight can be attained only by long and faithful and continuous study and investigation.

The general policy and purpose thus informally outlined were later reduced to definite objects in the articles of association adopted on March 9, 1911, as follows:

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the association, or any of them.

An organization appropriate to the carrying out of these objects was formed on May 8, 1911, by the establishment of three administrative divisions. To the first division was assigned the promotion of the objects having for their general purpose the elimination of international antagonisms and the creation of feelings of friendship and concord between the nations, such purposes to be accomplished principally by the diffusion of information and the establishment of personal contacts to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations. The first division necessarily dealt with the popular side of the peace problem. The other two divisions were organized to deal with the scientific side of the question. To the second division was assigned the duty of undertaking investigations and studies as to the economic causes of war, and to the third division the whole field of the development of international law and arbitration and the substitution of legal instead of forcible means for the settlement of international disputes. The reports of the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law, submitted annually to the Trustees, show the specific activities of each Division, the lines of work which had to be abandoned because of the war, the modification of other plans for the same reason, and those which have continued uninterrupted.

Effect of the War on the Endowment's Work

Generally speaking, the work of the first two Divisions was more seriously affected because, in the nature of things, their work could not be carried on in the greater part of the world which was at war. On the other hand, the war emphasized and increased the work of the Division of International Law, for, in spite of the hasty judgment of the layman a few years ago that international law was a thing of the past, and in spite of the ill-conceived prejudices of certain responsible statesmen against legal methods and in favor of political expedients, disclosed throughout the fabric of the recent peace treaties, there now exist, have always existed in the past, and will always exist in the future, but two alternatives for the world to choose between; *i. e.*, disorganization and chaos or order according to law.

The program of the Division of International Law has, therefore, remained intact and has been constantly pursued throughout the last ten years, with the exception of the two years which were devoted to government service, after the United States entered the war. Those two years were utilized in preparing materials for the use of the peace conference in settling questions of international law and considering possible forms of international organization. It is no fault of the Division or of the Trustees of the Endowment that little, if

any, use was made of this material. As the result of these ten years of activity, the Division of International Law now has to its credit a series of publications covering the most important features of the development of the movement for the regulation of international intercourse in war and peace. This body of information and facts will be indispensable to those who may eventually be called upon to consider the formation of permanent agencies for the maintenance of international peace and to the leaders in the various countries who will be called upon to direct public opinion.

The Division of Intercourse and Education has generously utilized the funds and time which could not be devoted to work in Europe in disseminating information and popularizing to a certain degree the work of the Division of International Law.

Economic and Social History of the World War

The Division of Economics and History has not been in a position to divert its activities to other work. Its informing program of economic studies adopted by the conference of leading economists at Berne in 1911 had hardly got fairly under way when the war broke up its organization into enemy groups and called some of its collaborators to the colors. It has seemed hopeless and useless to attempt to reorganize the work. Such investigations as were completed before the war but not published will be preserved for possible future use. Instead of investigating the causes and results of past wars, the war which is hardly ended offers fields of investigation of such magnitude as to give pause even to an organization with the Endowment's resources. But it is believed that no more important and lasting contribution to the cause of international peace can be undertaken than a true and faithful picture of the economic and social effects of the five years of slaughter and devastation in Europe between the years 1914 and 1919. Histories of wars upon which future generations are brought up and inspired generally abound in glowing accounts of military achievement and are painted in vivid colors of victory. If the resources and facilities of the Endowment are capable of the task, the true economic and social history of the last seven years will stand in irrefutable array before the monarch, the statesman, the politician, and the general of the future when the question of war and peace is in the balance.

With this end in view the Division of Economics and History has taken all available steps for collecting during the war and preserving for use afterwards the fugitive material which tells the economic and social tale of the war. As soon as the war ended steps were taken to organize a body of competent collaborators in the warring countries. The plan of work in its initial stages was laid before the Trustees at their last annual meeting. There will be laid before the Trustees at their forthcoming meeting a more detailed outline of the work as shown in the accompanying report of the Division of Economics and History.

Secretarial Duties

It has been the duty of the Secretary to supervise the general administration of the work of the three Divisions and to aid at times in assisting in the formulation and carrying out of details. The expenditures of the necessary funds in carrying out the Divisional enterprises is under his direct supervision. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, disbursements were made amounting to \$842,809.47, divided according to general purposes as follows:

Administration and Sundry Purposes.....	\$89,681.83
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	470,444.36
Division of Economics and History.....	87,819.03
Division of International Law.....	194,864.25
Total.....	<u>\$842,809.47</u>

During the seven months of the present fiscal year, from July 1, 1920, to January 31, 1921, the disbursements amounted to \$334,577.55, classified as follows:

Administration and Sundry Purposes.....	\$47,907.96
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	205,855.29
Division of Economics and History.....	42,527.91
Division of International Law.....	38,286.39
Total.....	<u>\$334,577.55</u>

The allotments of these disbursements to specified purposes are given in the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee and in the Treasurer's Reports, all of which are sent regularly to the Trustees. The principal exceptional disbursements during the preceding fiscal year and the seven months of the present fiscal year were as follows:

Replica of the St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln presented to the people of England and erected in the Canning Enclosure opposite Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament	\$22,860.60
Aid in the restoration of the University of Louvain.....	100,000.00
Aid in the restoration of the University of Belgrade.....	100,000.00
Loan to the Chinese Government.....	70,000.00
Relief of refugees from Russia	50,000.00
Contribution to the fund for the restoration and maintenance of the fabric of Westminster Abbey	33,675.00
Expenses of the President and Secretary in attending and taking part in the meeting of the Committee of Jurists at The Hague which framed the draft scheme for a Permanent Court of International Justice.....	14,942.85

In order to enable the Endowment to make some of the foregoing contributions without curtailing necessary work upon its regular program, a grant of \$100,000 was received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Treasurer's report, which will be submitted to the Trustees at their annual meeting in accordance with the By-Laws, will give a complete statement

of the Endowment's assets and liabilities, a comparison of revenue with appropriations, the condition of the appropriations and allotments, and a detailed statement of expenditures for the preceding and current fiscal years.

As is customary, the Secretary appends to this report a classified statement of disbursements from the organization of the Endowment up to date (January 31, 1921).

The Secretary has also conducted the usual secretarial functions of attending to correspondence, preparing the business of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee and issuing the minutes of the meetings.

In compliance with the request of the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting, the Secretary has printed in separate form the remarks of the President of the Endowment and the Director of its Division of Intercourse and Education concerning the problems before the Endowment. These separate reprints have been given a wide circulation and are included in the Endowment's Year Book for 1920. A copy of the reprint is transmitted herewith for ready reference. It is earnestly hoped that the problems confronting the Endowment as outlined in the accompanying pamphlet will receive the serious and careful thought of the Trustees.¹

The transmission of funds to Europe and the settlement of old accounts there have been complicated during the last year on account of the abnormal state of international exchange.

Publications

The supervision of the printing of the Endowment's publications continues to be an important function of the Secretary's Office. Since the last report the following publications have appeared over the Endowment's imprint:

American Foreign Policy (Publication No. 17 of the Division of Intercourse and Education).

Autonomy and Federation within Empire (Pamphlet No. 33 of the Division of International Law).

Crowell, John Franklin: Government War Contracts (No. 25 of the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War).

De Louter, J.: *Le Droit International Public Positif*. 2 vols. (Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens).

Hague Court Reports. French Edition.

Instructions to the American Delegates to The Hague Peace Conferences. French Edition.

Litman, Simon: Prices and Price Control in Great Britain and the United States (No. 19 of the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War).

MacMurray, John V. A.: *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919*. Vol. I.

Madison, James: *Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787*. Edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott.

Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals, December 12, 1916, to November 11, 1918 (Pamphlet No. 31 of the Division of International Law).

Oppenheim, L.: *Future of International Law* (Pamphlet No. 37 of the Division of International Law).

¹ Not reprinted herein. See Year Book, 1920, p. 167.

Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences:

Conference of 1899, one volume;

Conference of 1907, Vol. I.

Resolutions of the Institute of International Law. French Edition.

Rowe, L. S.: Early Effects of the War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Peru (No. 17 of the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War).

Scott, Emmett J.: Negro Migration during the War (No. 16 of the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War).

Scott, James Brown: Project Relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice (Pamphlet No. 34 of the Division of International Law).

Scott, James Brown: Project Relative to a Permanent Court of International Justice and Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Jurists (Pamphlet No. 35 of the Division of International Law).

Scott, James Brown: United States of America; A Study in International Organization.

Tower, Charlemagne: El Origen, Significado y Valor Internacional de la Doctrina de Monroe (Spanish Pamphlet No. 1 of the Division of International Law).

Treaties for the Advancement of Peace (Bryan Peace Treaties).

Wambaugh, Sarah: Monograph on Plebiscites.

The following publications are now in various stages of being put through the press:

American Prize Cases, 3 vols.

Baker, Charles Whiting: Government Control and Operation of Industry in Great Britain and the United States.¹

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: De Dominio Maris.

1. Introduction by James Brown Scott.

2. Translation of the Text, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin.

3. Photographic Reproduction of the edition of 1744.

Expropriated Religious Properties in Portugal. Decision of Hague Tribunal (Pamphlet No. 39 of the Division of International Law).¹

Gentili, Alberico: De Legationibus Libri Tres.

1. Introduction by Ernest Nys.

2. Translation by Gordon J. Laing.

Gentili, Alberico: Hispanicarum Advocacionis Libri Duo.¹

Vol. I. Photographic Reproduction of the edition of 1661, with an Introduction by Frank Frost Abbott.

Vol. II. Translation of the Text, by Frank Frost Abbott, with an Index of Authors prepared by Arthur Williams.

Hague Conference Reports. Supplementary Documents (Pamphlet No. 36 of the Division of International Law).¹

Haring, C. H.: Germans in South America (No. 21 of the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War).

Lansing, Robert: Notes on Sovereignty (Pamphlet No. 38 of the Division of International Law).¹

Liszt, Franz von: Exposé Systématique du Droit International. Translated from the German by Gilbert Gidel and Léon Alcindor.

MacMurray, John V. A.: Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919. Vol. II.¹

Nippold Otfried: Constitution of International Law after the World War. Translation from the German by Amos S. Hershey.

Porritt, Edward: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions. Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conference of 1907, Vols II and III.¹

Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. Index volume.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: De officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo.

1. Introduction by James Brown Scott.

2. Translation of the Text by Frank Gardner Moore.

3. Photographic Reproduction of the edition of 1684.

¹ Published since this report.

- Wolff, Christian von: *Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum*.
 1. Introduction by Otfried Nippold, translated by Francis J. Hemelt.
 2. Translation of the Text by Joseph H. Drake.
 3. Photographic Reproduction of the edition of 1764.

The books published during the last year contain a total of 10,014 pages and it is estimated that those now in press will make a total of 10,046 pages.

Distribution of Publications

Next to the question of what shall the Endowment do to advance its objects, the most important question that arises is, how shall the results of its labors be utilized? This question chiefly arises in connection with the disposition of the publications which contain the results of the scientific investigations of the Divisions of Economics and History and International Law. As in years past, the number of copies that can be sold is decidedly limited. In fact the proceeds from sales in many cases do not pay the cost of handling, much less recoup any part of the cost of manuscripts and printing.

The free distribution of publications under appropriate safeguards is, the Secretary believes, the best means of disseminating the information which the Endowment collects and supplies. During the period from January 1, 1920, to March 1, 1921, there was a total free distribution of books and pamphlets amounting to 70,176. This number, added to last year's total, amounts to a total free distribution of 566,478 copies from the date of organization. The work of answering requests for free copies and attending to their distribution through the mails and by express is a large item of the routine work in the Secretary's Office.

Depository Libraries

The system of depository libraries, to which are sent all publications as issued, is growing in favor. Starting in 1917, with 627 libraries selected by the Endowment, the list now contains 723 institutions, all of the additions having been made as the result of voluntary applications to the Endowment and approval after careful consideration by the Executive Committee of the applicants' usefulness to and facilities for serving the public. Of the institutions which applied during the preceding year, the following applications were approved:

- Library of the League of Nations, London.
- Grotius Society, London.
- Library of the State University of Jugo-slavia, Ljubljana, Jugo-slavia.
- Royal Colonial Institute, London.
- Statens Centralbibliotek, Helsingfors, Finland.
- School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentine.
- Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.
- Imperial Library of Japan, Tokio.
- Fry Memorial Library of International Law in the London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
- Institut für Internationales Recht an der Universität Kiel, Kiel, Germany.
- Biblioteca da Faculdade de Direito, Coimbra, Portugal.

Commission des Archives de la Guerre, Brussels, Belgium.
International Joint Commission, Ottawa, Canada.
Masaryk's University Library, Brno, Moravia, Czechoslovakia.
Comenius University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
Library of Masaryk's Academy of Labor, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Library of Union Theological Seminary, New York, N. Y.
Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain.
Public Library of Berkeley, Berkeley, California.
Public Library of Dublin, Ireland.

Library and Information Bureau

Another feature of general work of the Endowment which comes under the supervision of the Secretary, and to which special attention should be directed, is the Library, located in the headquarters buildings. Following the suggestions of the Trustees several years ago, the Executive Committee has for two years past provided increased funds for enlarging the Library and it now occupies the first floors of two of the three headquarters buildings. It contains over 17,000 catalogued volumes and pamphlets and receives 160 current periodicals, official gazettes and newspapers. The collection consists of standard reference books, text books and journals of international law and foreign relations, international arbitration and the peace movement, American and European history, including the World War, constitutional and legal history, biography, bibliography and law, etc. Special collections contain treaties, the Foreign Relations of the United States, British and Foreign State Papers, English and American law reports, (including the Supreme Court Reports), proceedings of Congress, United States Statutes, and bound files of leading newspapers, including the *New York Times*, the *London Times*, *Le Figaro*, *L'Espresso*, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The card catalogue of authors, titles and subjects is compiled according to the methods employed by the Library of Congress and the Library of Congress classification system is used. The Library is open during office hours to officials, students, research workers, teachers and the interested public. In addition to its library facilities, the Library acts as a bureau of information upon subjects connected with international law and relations and the peace movement. The officers of the Endowment regard their trust as a semi-public one and are glad to perform this service for any one who has a proper interest in the work. Government officials, including our own and foreign governments, and representatives of the press are conspicuous among the numerous visitors who now utilize the Endowment's library and reference facilities.

Estimates and Reports

A statement of the requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year accompanies this report in a separate print.

The Secretary also transmits in separate printed form the reports of the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History and International Law.

The reports of the Executive Committee and Finance Committee will be submitted to the Trustees at the annual meeting of the Board in accordance with the By-Laws.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 16, 1921.

APPENDIX

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO JANUARY 31, 1921.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUNDRY PURPOSES.

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Maintenance of headquarters, including purchases and repairs	Library	Publications	Miscellaneous	Total
1911....	\$28,535.48	\$2,428.61	\$972.07	.....	\$500.00	\$32,436.16
1912....	18,753.45	2,268.47	1,496.32	\$3,115.75	.....	25,633.99
1913....	36,523.10	5,633.04	2,648.71	6,580.68	.....	51,385.53
1914....	38,304.84	13,233.09	2,461.90	380.50	982.85	55,363.18
1915....	40,908.88	4,258.93	5,900.83	6,670.73	18,442.91	76,182.28
1916....	38,498.51	3,976.73	5,606.77	8,183.53	178.72	56,444.26
1917....	38,184.53	7,702.13	5,570.18	8,695.47	665.34	60,817.65
1918....	42,888.68	12,336.84	5,273.25	7,711.96	1,401.01	69,611.74
1919....	52,099.96	8,185.55	8,648.28	9,580.24	14,648.69	93,162.72
1920....	53,918.95	8,094.00	10,489.59	15,706.03	1,473.26	89,681.83
1921 (To Jan. 31)	32,477.12	4,512.09	6,778.90	2,622.39	1,517.46	47,907.96
Totals	\$421,093.50	\$72,629.48	\$55,846.80	\$69,247.28	\$39,810.24	\$658,627.30

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses, including foreign organization	Subventions to societies and periodicals	International visits	Publications	Educational propaganda	Total
1911....	\$1,622.16	\$41,000.00	\$14,100.00	.....	\$10,258.89	\$66,981.05
1912....	16,945.91	59,015.49	464.16	.....	69,049.75	145,475.31
1913....	24,200.08	108,326.42	19,575.79	.....	66,101.71	218,204.00
1914....	26,084.80	121,358.62	36,490.27	\$8,103.32	61,677.68	253,714.69
1915....	31,010.33	99,814.96	24,048.93	11,027.13	88,447.11	254,348.46
1916....	31,605.86	79,826.85	10,297.83	8,557.70	170,895.06	301,183.30
1917....	24,452.62	108,461.16	16,900.88	829.53	79,479.19	230,123.38
1918....	18,740.51	73,545.56	57,667.81	1,442.56	89,674.66	241,071.10
1919....	21,320.48	75,680.84	53,949.37	4,662.42	50,576.27	206,189.38
1920....	21,524.69	58,464.89	57,230.12	4,453.26	68,666.40	210,339.36
1921 (To Jan. 31)	13,955.31	43,051.32	15,913.71	2,302.07	70,632.88	145,855.29
Totals	\$231,462.75	\$868,546.11	\$306,638.87	\$41,377.99	\$825,459.60	\$2,273,485.32

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Honoraria and expenses Committee of Research and Editorial Boards	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911....	\$3,365.09	\$9,296.69	.....	.....	.....	\$12,661.78
1912....	4,950.55	13,515.65	.....	.....	.....	18,466.20
1913....	8,127.99	18,575.00	\$17,746.89	.....	.....	44,449.88
1914....	8,453.84	27,314.81	33,666.36	\$1,240.18	\$389.40	71,064.59
1915....	11,438.80	15,155.43	16,565.58	4,686.01	.....	47,845.82
1916....	11,233.33	17,158.33	19,987.33	2,573.75	31,298.33	82,251.07
1917....	9,604.65	17,000.00	8,034.79	5,412.23	404.88	40,456.55
1918....	9,278.00	10,500.00	23,159.65	9,946.69	.....	52,884.34
1919....	9,249.04	7,500.00	34,186.61	4,931.52	848.88	56,716.05
1920....	19,500.60	10,618.76	21,414.20	33,476.26	2,809.21	87,819.03
1921 (To Jan. 31)	12,624.35	12,517.49	9,267.82	8,118.25	.....	42,527.91
Totals	\$107,826.24	\$159,152.16	\$184,029.23	\$70,384.89	\$35,750.70	\$557,143.22

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Aid to societies, books and periodicals	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911....	\$1,972.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,972.53
1912....	3,135.00	\$3,084.71	\$1,625.00	.....	.....	7,844.71
1913....	10,586.81	33,023.71	5,419.78	.....	\$1,031.06	50,061.36
1914....	13,450.66	42,376.22	6,980.23	\$5,522.95	14,578.97	82,909.03
1915....	10,688.19	22,789.30	9,584.09	12,578.29	7,796.95	63,436.82
1916....	13,857.62	27,391.45	13,175.00	8,973.93	47,318.90	110,716.90
1917....	11,215.57	37,277.24	6,423.01	72,523.05	16,086.12	143,524.99
1918....	13,011.63	23,176.81	5,904.43	23,249.48	20,235.35	85,577.70
1919....	12,642.64	13,628.26	5,323.36	34,228.45	39,160.96	104,983.67
1920....	13,559.41	8,277.73	5,086.22	83,256.18	49,627.56	159,807.10
1921 (To Jan. 31)	8,075.29	5,717.70	3,692.03	9,637.17	11,164.20	38,286.39
Totals	\$112,195.35	\$216,743.13	\$63,213.15	\$249,969.50	\$207,000.07	\$849,121.20

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites:

No. 2 Jackson Place	\$90,000.00
No. 4 Jackson Place	47,000.00
No. 6 Jackson Place	47,000.00
	<u>\$184,000.00</u>

Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East:

Reconstruction of the University of Louvain.....	\$100,000.00
Reconstruction of the University of Belgrade.....	100,000.00
Relief of refugees from Russia	50,000.00
	<u>250,000.00</u>

Loan to the Republic of China

70,000.00
\$504,000.00

RECAPITULATION

Table Showing Expenditures by Fiscal Years and Divisions

Fiscal Year	Administration and sundry purposes	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of Economics and History	Division of International Law	Special Appropriations and Allotments	Total
1911....	\$32,436.16	\$66,981.05	\$12,661.78	\$1,972.53	.....	\$114,051.52
1912....	25,633.99	145,475.31	18,466.20	7,844.71	.....	197,420.21
1913....	51,385.53	218,204.00	44,449.88	50,061.36	\$54,475.00	418,575.77
1914....	55,363.18	253,714.69	71,064.59	82,909.03	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915....	76,182.28	254,348.46	47,845.82	63,436.82	.....	441,813.38
1916....	56,444.26	301,183.30	82,251.07	110,716.90	.....	550,595.53
1917....	60,817.65	230,123.38	40,456.55	143,524.99	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918....	69,611.74	241,071.10	52,884.34	85,577.70	.....	449,144.88
1919....	93,162.72	206,189.38	56,716.05	104,983.67	.....	461,051.82
1920....	89,681.83	210,339.36	87,819.03	159,807.10	260,000.00	807,647.32
1921 (To Jan. 31)	47,907.96	145,855.29	42,527.91	38,286.39	60,000.00	334,577.55
Totals	\$658,627.30	\$2,273,485.32	\$557,143.22	\$849,121.20	\$504,000.00	\$4,842,377.04

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY DIVISIONS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

	Salaries and expenses	Subventions	Library and research work	Publications	Educational propaganda and miscellaneous activities	Total
Administration and Sundry Purposes	\$493,722.98	.....	\$55,846.80	\$69,247.28	\$39,810.24	\$658,627.30
Division of Intercourse and Education ...	231,462.75	\$868,546.11	.....	41,377.99	1,132,098.47	2,273,485.32
Division of Economics and History	107,826.24	.....	343,181.39	70,384.89	35,750.70	557,143.22
Division of International Law	112,195.35	216,743.13	63,213.15	249,969.50	207,000.07	849,121.20
Totals.....	\$945,207.32	\$1,085,289.24	\$462,241.34	\$430,979.66	\$1,414,659.48	\$4,338,377.04
Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites.....						\$184,000.00
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East.....						250,000.00
Loan to the Republic of China.....						70,000.00
Total (to Jan. 31, 1921)						\$4,842,377.04

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The outstanding events of the year have been the organization of the League of Nations as provided in the Treaty of Versailles, the nation-wide discussion of the League and of the relation which the government and people of the United States should bear to it, and the attempts to deal with the economic problems which are the direct and most lasting legacy of the war. It is not the province of the Division of Intercourse and Education to enter at this time upon disputed territory or to attempt to occupy any part of it. It is rather the function of the Division to endeavor to bring the leaders of opinion in the chief nations of the world to face the hard facts which the war has made plain, and to turn toward the future with a stern resolve that never again, if human foresight and human statesmanship can prevent, shall the world be deluged with human blood and the whole fabric of civilization brought to the verge of ruin. Those who still speak in terms of huge armaments on land or on sea, of necessary national rivalries that compel international animosities, and of some blind unconquerable fate that requires civilized peoples to wage war upon each other at stated intervals, are using the dead language of barbarism and themselves stand convicted of not having known what the great war was about or what lessons it has taught in a fashion so clear and so convincing that they can not be escaped. Pacifism as a creed is no less dangerous than militarism. Both pacifism and militarism are alike to be shunned by those whose ideal of human accomplishment is that liberty which invites and almost compels a peace that is based upon justice. Such a policy will differ alike from pacifism and from militarism because it will confront the facts which they, in their pursuit of false ideals, so steadily ignore. The mind of man must be rid of those illusions which prevent his seeing the facts both of national life and of international relationship. Knowledge will smoothen the path toward sane conduct. *Voir et connaître est aussi utile que lire et apprendre.*

Appropriation for Reconstruction after the War

The Board of Trustees at their meeting on April 20, 1917, passed an important resolution, which was amended at their meeting on December 16, 1918, to read as follows:

Resolved, That, as an act of sympathy with the suffering which has fallen upon innocent and helpless non-combatants in the existing war, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated as a separate fund, to be expended by the Executive Committee as speedily as may be, to aid in the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia.

Resolved further, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be expended by the Executive Committee for the relief of the oppressed nationalities in the Near East formerly under Ottoman control.

IN BELGIUM

The Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education was requested by the Executive Committee to study the question of the distribution of the funds thus appropriated and to present to the Committee for approval and final authorization the suggestions which after careful investigation seemed to him most fitting. At the time of the publication of the last Annual Report only one definite decision had been reached, namely, that as to work in Belgium, \$100,000 having been allotted in accordance with the following resolution passed by the Executive Committee at their meeting on October 24, 1919:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, allotted from the appropriation for the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and the Near East, as a contribution toward the fund of \$500,000 sought by the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain, to be paid at such time as may be deemed appropriate by the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education.

The sum of \$100,000 was, in accordance with this resolution, paid over under date of January 19, 1920, to the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain. An additional sum of \$7,000 was contributed by the Endowment to the Restoration Fund on May 15, 1920. The total subscription obtained by this Committee was \$150,000.58, which amount has been officially presented to the University and acknowledged by the Rector, Mgr. Ladeuze, on August 16, 1920, as follows:

CABINET DU RECTEUR

Louvain, le 16 août 1920.

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, en vous priant de la transmettre au Comité Exécutif du Comité national des Etats-Unis pour la restauration de l'Université de Louvain, la lettre par laquelle je lui exprime ma vive gratitude pour la mise à notre disposition de la somme de 2,032,614 francs, 70 c. qu'il a recueillie pour la construction de la nouvelle Bibliothèque de notre université. L'Agence du Guaranty Trust Company of New York à Bruxelles m'a bien envoyé plusieurs fois le relevé des comptes du Comité mais ne m'a pas encore averti du transfert de la somme aux autorités de l'Université de Louvain, et c'est le motif

pour lequel j'ai tardé un peu à répondre à la lettre du Comité. Je me mettrai un de ces jours en rapport avec l'agence, mais je ne pouvais pas tarder plus longtemps à adresser au Comité l'hommage de notre reconnaissance.

Laissez-moi profiter de cette occasion pour vous exprimer à vous-même, Monsieur le Secrétaire, notre spéciale gratitude. Le Secrétaire doit être la cheville ouvrière du Comité, et je sais le travail que vous êtes imposé pour réaliser ses intentions généreuses.

Veuillez croire que nous en garderons le reconnaissant souvenir et agréer l'hommage de ma considération très distinguée.

(sgd.) P. LADEUZE,
Rect. Univ.

At that time it was impossible to obtain the sum of \$500,000 named in the appeal for Louvain which was made by the National Committee. This was due in part to the fact that many other appeals were being made at the same time, including those incident to the visit to the United States of His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians, and His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, which created a natural but unfortunate confusion in the minds of contributors. There was consequently mixed with the gratitude of the university for the gift a certain sense of disappointment as to the amount raised. A second appeal has been made and a few additional contributions amounting to \$761 have been received. The amount raised will, however, assure to the University of Louvain at least the beginnings of a useful library which it is hoped may fittingly express the sympathy of the American people for the Belgian people and their admiration for the venerable city of Louvain and its renowned university.

IN FRANCE

Long and careful consideration was given to the question as to what work of reconstruction in France should be undertaken by the Endowment. The conclusion was reached that as Rheims, in whose thirteenth century cathedral the kings of France were formerly crowned, represents and symbolizes so much of the tradition and spirit of France, and since it had suffered so cruelly from bombardment by the invading armies, no better use could be made of the funds allotted for France than to erect and equip a municipal library in that city to replace the library, founded by Cardinal Gousset (1792-1866) and housed in the modern building, constructed for it at the expense of the State, which was completely destroyed during the war. In accordance with this decision the following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee at their meeting on November 8, 1920:

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, allotted from the appropriation of April 20, 1917, for reconstruction work in Europe, to be expended under the supervision of the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education for erecting and equipping a library building in the city of Rheims, France.

Resolved further, That the Chairman, Treasurer and Acting Director be, and they are hereby, given authority to have the amount of the aforesaid allotment invested in French francs to be held in an American or French bank for disbursement under the supervision of the Acting Director.

Official notice of this gift was sent to the French Ambassador at Washington and to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, president of the Advisory Council of the Division in Europe, from whom the following acknowledgments have been received:

AMBASSADE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
AUX ETATS-UNIS

Washington le Nov. 16, 1920.

My dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt, with the sincerest thanks, of your letter of the 9th inst. enclosing a copy of the letter written November 8, by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, on the subject of the presentation of a library building to the city of Rheims by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Allow me to express to the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in the name of the French Government, and of the city of Rheims, as well as in my own, my deep gratitude for its generous gift.

The library of Rheims, erected and equipped by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will stand as an everlasting monument of the sympathy of the whole American nation showed towards France during the World War, and will remain a token of the ties that have, for more than a century, linked our two countries together.

The new American building will stand by the old gothic cathedral in Rheims as a permanent protest against the barbarity of the modern Huns and as the permanent sign of the triumph of civilisation and of the endless efforts of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Believe me, with sincere gratitude,

Very sincerely yours,

(sgd.) BÉARN,

Chargé d'Affaires de France.

Mr. Henry S. Haskell,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

SÉNAT

Paris, 24 Novembre, 1920.

Mon cher Butler,

Je m'empresse de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 8 de ce mois, concernant la généreuse attribution d'une somme de 200,000 dollars à la Bibliothèque de Reims, par le Comité Exécutif de la Dotation Carnegie.

Je n'ai pas besoin de vous dire que conformément à vos indications j'ai fait part de la nouvelle de cette précieuse libéralité à M.M. le Président du Conseil, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,—le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, à M.M. Léon Bourgeois, Gabriel Hanotaux, au Maire de Reims, au Marquis de Polignac, à M. Montfeuillard, Sénateur de la Marne, ainsi qu'à M. le Sénateur Hayez, Président de la Commission Sénatoriale des Régions Dévastées. . . . Encore mes félicitations, mon cher Butler, et mes sentiments

profondément reconnaissants pour vous et pour les membres du Comité Exécutif, et particulièrement pour ceux de nos amis qui, cordialement d'accord avec moi, ont été visiter Reims ces temps derniers.

Votre affectueux dévoué,
(sgd.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Letter has also been received from the Consul General of France in the United States transmitting acknowledgment from the Mayor of Rheims. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has also received acknowledgment from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. The letters follow:

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE
À NEW YORK
9-11 East 40th Street.

Le 23 Décembre 1920.

Cher Monsieur,

Le ministre des Affaires Etrangères me charge de vous communiquer le message suivant qui lui été remis par M. le Maire de Reims à votre intention.

"Mayor of Reims and Municipal administration deeply touched by splendid gift for restoration of public library, wish to express most sincere gratitude."

Je suis très heureux de vous transmettre ce télégramme et je tiens à y ajouter mes remerciements pour ce que vous avez fait en faveur de nos régions dévastées dans la répartition du "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée, et de mes sentiments bien amicalement dévoués.

(sgd.) GASTON LIÉBERT,
Consul Général.

Monsieur Nicholas Murray Butler,
New York.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

Paris, le 2 Décembre 1920.

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 25 Novembre m'annonçant que le Comité Exécutif de la Dotation Carnegie venait de consacrer 3 millions pour la reconstruction et l'aménagement de la Bibliothèque de Reims.

Cette magnifique offrande apportera une aide particulièrement précieuse à la reconstitution du patrimoine intellectuel de la vaillante cité champenoise si durement éprouvée par la guerre, et contribuera à resserrer encore les liens de profonde amitié qui unissent les Etats-Unis et la France. J'ai à coeur de vous dire personnellement combien j'en ai été profondément touché.

Agréez, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Pour le Ministre et par autorisation,

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Directeur,
(sgd.) MAURICE HERBETTE.

à Monsieur d'Estournelles de Constant, Sénateur,
Président du Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie,
24, rue Pierre-Curie, Paris.

Preliminary plans for the library have been made, signed by the director of the municipal architectural works of the city of Rheims and formally approved by the French Minister of Public Instruction in a letter dated April 19, 1920. According to these plans the building will occupy an area about 30 meters by 35 meters, and will be located near the cathedral adjoining a public park at the corner of rue l'Ecole de Médecine and of the rue du Cardinal de Lorraine. Shelving for 350,000 books is provided with catalogue and reading rooms.

In accordance with the resolution of the Executive Committee given above, the \$200,000 appropriated has been invested in francs and deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The arrangements for the transfer of the funds to the proper French authorities will be made under the direction and supervision of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant with the aid of the personnel of the European Bureau, upon whose efficiency and experience the Director has learned to rely. Work upon the building will begin shortly.

Wide publicity was given to the gift of the Endowment in the press of France, and it may be of interest to note that in addition to the official acknowledgments received, words of appreciation came from other and more humble sources. The following touching tribute dated December 7, 1920, from an unknown widow of Rheims, who gave three sons in service for her country, was received by the Director:

I have learned from the local paper of the superb gift made by the Carnegie Endowment to our unfortunate city. All the people of Rheims will be grateful to America for this mark of sympathy. I want to add my word in witness of our admiration toward your country which has already done so much for us.

It is the confident hope of the Carnegie Endowment that the existence and constant use of this library will serve to increase the understanding which the French and American peoples have of each other and so strengthen the already powerful bonds of friendship that exist between them.

IN SERBIA

As stated in the Annual Report of 1920, the question of reconstruction work in Serbia had so far been decided that the choice rested between the construction and equipment of a modern library building for the University at Belgrade and the completion of the building for the Academy of Sciences at Belgrade. After due and sympathetic consideration of both projects and of recommendations from official Serbian sources, the Executive Committee finally decided in favor of the library as the more fitting, and at their meeting on February 28, 1920, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, allotted from the appropriation for the reconstruction of the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and the Near East, to be expended under the supervision of the Acting Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education for the building and equipping of an appropriate library for the University of Belgrade.

Resolved further, That the Acting Director be, and he is hereby, given authority to have the amount of the aforesaid allotment invested in Serbian dinars and deposited in a Serbian bank, there to be held for expenditure under the supervision of the Acting Director.

Official notice of this gift was sent to the Serbian Minister at Washington and to Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, who is a member of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division.¹

Reply from the Serbian Minister dated March 11, 1920, was received as follows:

LEGATION OF THE KINGDOM OF THE
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 11, 1920.

My dear Dr. Butler:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 1, by which you have advised me that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, held on February 29, it has been resolved that a sum of \$100,000 be expended under the supervision of the Acting Director, for building and equipping of an appropriate library for the University of Belgrade.

I need hardly say how happy I was to receive this news and I may assure you that my happiness and sense of gratitude to the Carnegie Endowment will be shared by my compatriots. . . .

Thanking you once more for the interest which you and the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment have taken in the matter of this magnificent contribution to our University, I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(sgd.) S. Y. GROVITCH.

Hon. Nicholas Murray Butler,
Carnegie Endowment, 407 West 117th St.,
New York, N. Y.

This letter was supplemented by the following telegram transmitting cable from the Royal Government:

Washington, D. C., March 13, 1920.

Hon. Nicholas Murray Butler,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
407 West 117th Street, New York, N. Y.

Royal Government has informed me by cable just received that generous gift of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for erection and equipment University Library Belgrade accepted with great appreciation and has instructed me express on its behalf to you and Trustees of Endowment deepest gratitude.

(sgd.) GROVITCH.

The reply from Dr. Vesnitch reads as follows:

¹ Died May 28, 1921.

LEGATION DU ROYAUME DES
SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVENES EN FRANCE

Paris, 20 Avril, 1920.

My dear President,

I have been deeply touched by the great kindness of your letter of March 1st.

I am very happy of the decision taken by the "Division of Intercourse and Education" of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, granting for the University Library in Belgrade such a large sum of money, which I hope will be sufficient for the purpose.

I think that the most appropriate thing will be, to intrust the Serbian University-Council itself with the control of the building of that institution, forwarding to Belgrade at the same time some American models for the interior arrangement.

Regarding the inscription, I should think it would be the best to put in Serbian and in English, something like this:

"Carnegie's Endowment for International Peace to the studious offspring
of Serbia's heroes."

Believe me, my dear President,

Faithfully yours,

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Division of Intercourse and Education,
New York, N. Y.

(sgd.) MIL. R. VESNITCH.

By a most fortunate combination of circumstances, Mr. C. A. Severance, a trustee of the Endowment, visited Belgrade in the spring of 1920 and made a point of gathering all possible information relative to the proposed new library building and talked with representative Serbians with regard to it. He was received most cordially and brought back a very interesting and helpful report to the Director. The university officials are proposing to build a wholly new set of buildings, but owing to the limited funds at the disposition of the government for the purpose only one or two can be erected each year. The library is one of the great needs of the university. The institution at present is housed in one large building, a part of which was seriously injured by shells, and the rooms are wholly insufficient for the number of students in attendance. The professors lost a great deal of their equipment, including a substantial part of their libraries, and are in great need of books.

Plans of the proposed building and a report thereon have been submitted, at the request of the government, by two well known Serbian architects, MM. D. Georgevitch and M. Nestorovitch. The library will be placed on one of the principal and broadest streets of the city, on which are already being erected the Parliament buildings, and in the vicinity of the gardens of the Palace.

In accordance with the resolution of the Executive Committee quoted above, the \$100,000 appropriated has been invested in Serbian dinars and deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The Endowment is sending a representative to Belgrade, who will confer with the Serbian authori-

ties as to the construction of the building, and after satisfactory arrangements have been made the fund will be transferred to the proper officials for expenditure in accordance with these arrangements.

Mr. Carnegie's name and fame are inseparably associated with his gifts for the construction of libraries in many lands. He had a profound belief in the power of education and of public libraries in their relation to the instruction of public opinion in democratically organized communities. It seems therefore peculiarly fitting to erect this library in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia since 1389, where Serbian independence was proclaimed on August 22, 1878, and which was twice captured by the enemy during the Great War, as the gift of the Carnegie Endowment in commemoration of the heroic defense made by the Serbian people.

IN RUSSIA

While it was the informal understanding of the Trustees that the funds appropriated for reconstruction should not be merged with a general relief fund, it was felt that the actual necessities of the situation in Russia took precedence over any informal understanding. The Bolshevik advance in Russia in the spring of 1920 drove over the borders great numbers of persons upon whom the future reconstruction of a Russian republic must depend, teachers, professional men and educated business people, all of whom the Bolsheviks classed as "Bourgeois." They fled because if they did not the Bolsheviks would kill them. With them were great numbers of women and children of families whose men had already been killed. From fifty to one hundred thousand such persons coming from the Black Sea ports, were gathered in the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople. They had to be fed and clothed, and have medicine and medical care, or they would die.

The matter was laid before the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting on May 5, 1920, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That from the funds appropriated by the Trustees on April 20, 1917, and December 16, 1918, for reconstruction and relief in the regions of the great war, the Executive Committee be authorized to apply \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the relief of the refugees from Russia in the Near East and elsewhere through the agency of the American Central Committee for Russian Relief, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot is president.

In accordance with this resolution the funds were transmitted to the American Central Committee for Russian Relief, from which committee the two following reports have been received:

January 10, 1921.

Dear Dr. Scott,

I take pleasure in transmitting to you herewith a statement as to the distribution made by this Committee of the first half of the donation made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to us, namely, \$25,000, which was received by us before the completion of our fiscal year September 30, 1920.

Russian Refugees—Baltic States	\$5,000
“ “ —Poland	2,500
“ “ —Greece	2,500
“ “ —Switzerland	1,000
“ “ —Crimea and South Russia	1,000
“ “ —Constantinople and vicinity	10,000
“ “ —Harbin	3,000

These funds were distributed by us without deduction of any kind for overhead or administration charges intact as will be seen, to the various points where relief seemed most necessary according to our reports.

As soon as possible another report will be sent you showing the disposition of the second half of these funds which have not been entirely expended as yet owing to our desire to make absolutely sure that they should be sent where they would do the most good.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(sgd.) MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

January 18, 1921.

Dear Dr. Scott,

I take pleasure in transmitting to you herewith a statement as to the distribution made by this Committee of the second half of the donation made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to us, namely, \$25,000, which was received by us on October 11, 1920:

Russian Refugees—Switzerland	\$2,250
“ “ —France	500
“ “ —Germany	1,000
“ “ —Finland	5,000
“ “ —Scandinavia	2,500
“ “ —Constantinople	11,000
“ “ —Bulgaria	1,000
“ “ —Jerusalem	250
“ “ —Tiflis	1,000
“ “ —Japan	500

These funds were distributed by us without deduction of any kind for overhead or administration charges intact, as will be seen, to the various points where relief seemed most necessary according to our reports.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(sgd.) MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Westminster Abbey Restoration Fund

As is well known to the public, a fund is being raised by popular subscription in Great Britain for the restoration and maintenance of the fabric of Westminster Abbey. This has become an imperative necessity since owing to the lapse of time and the insidious attack of London's atmosphere, whole sections of

the roofs and parapets have been wrenched asunder. This condition was of course accentuated by air concussions during the German raids on London. The beautiful cloisters and Henry VII's chapel must be restored with the utmost care or they will crumble away. Whole pillars and buttresses have already gone. It is certain that if the magnificent interior is to be preserved for future generations the outer work must be put in a state of complete preservation. Steps must also be taken to carry out such repairs annually as will maintain the fabric solidly.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster therefore resolved to raise a fund of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling of which one hundred thousand pounds will be devoted to the needs of the hour, while the remainder will form an endowment fund of sufficient magnitude to insure the Abbey against any further dilapidation. Of this large sum more than half has already been obtained.

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on November 8, 1920, passed a resolution allotting the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling as a contribution by the Endowment to the fund for the restoration and maintenance of the fabric of Westminster Abbey.

The Abbey is in a peculiar sense the seat of the noblest and best traditions of our race, and it seemed clear to the Committee that nothing could be more fitting than that an organization whose purpose is to promote international peace should give evidence by this gift of its faith in the unity of the English-speaking peoples, and in the part which that unity can and must play in leading the world toward days that are more peaceful because more just and happy.

The Director was deeply gratified to receive the following letter from Mrs. Andrew Carnegie:

Two East Ninety-First Street,
December 1, 1920.

Dear Dr. Butler,

I can not refrain from expressing to you the great satisfaction with which I read the announcement in the paper this morning of the gift to Westminster Abbey made by the Peace Endowment. This is just what my husband would have done and it makes me very happy.

I had the honor of lunching with the Premier and Mrs. Lloyd George about five weeks ago, and I know what this gift will mean to Britain after many irritating things, we as a nation, have done to her lately—and the Peace Endowment was just the right source of this gift.

I know, too, how anxiously they are awaiting the announcement of the new Secretary of State.

May Heaven's guiding hand direct the new President.

Believe me, with kind regards,

Most sincerely yours,

(sgd.) LOUISE W. CARNEGIE.

Lincoln Statue in London

The formal ceremonies of the unveiling and dedication of the bronze replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln which now stands in the Canning Enclosure, Westminster, on the site set apart for the purpose by the British Government, took place on July 28, 1920. The President of the Endowment, Mr. Elihu Root, made formal presentation of the statue on behalf of the people of the United States and it was accepted on behalf of the British people by the Prime Minister. The American Association for International Conciliation (see page 66) published a detailed account of the ceremonies, together with the texts of the addresses delivered, in its document No. 156, November, 1920. Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, to whom copies of this document were sent, expressed in a letter to the Director his deep emotion and gratification at this new honor to his distinguished father.

The project has received earnest and most cordial interest and support from the Trustees of the Endowment, who felt that this noble statue of Lincoln standing before the venerable Abbey could not fail to stir the hearts and minds of those who looked upon it to a deeper realization of the essential qualities which unite the English-speaking peoples.

The event was widely commented upon in both the British and American press and called forth many expressions of cordial good will and mutual understanding.

Administration of the Division

IN THE UNITED STATES

The offices of the Division are in the building 407 West 117th Street, New York City, for which an annual rental of \$2,000 is paid. The building also contains the offices of the Division of Economics and History and those of the American Association for International Conciliation. The Institute of International Education, an important sub-division of the work, and the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation have offices in the immediate neighborhood, thus facilitating close cooperation and proper distribution of work as well as economy in administration.

The offices form the headquarters of the Division where the Director is kept in close touch with every feature of the work. All the activities and various branches of the Division report to this central point and through such reports and the correspondence which is laid before him daily the work is carried on under his personal guidance and general supervision. The correspondence, including the regular confidential reports of the Special Correspondents in foreign countries, supplemented by periodicals and pamphlets from all over the world, furnishes a store of information upon which the Director draws constantly for the information of the Trustees.

Translations from nine different languages can be made without appeal to other than the office staff. The Director can rely upon the careful execu-

tion of the routine tasks necessary in any office where work is to be efficient. There is always at his command the means to carry out immediately what is often seemingly a mere detail but which may be far reaching in its effect. A serious and illuminating editorial upon some critical phase of the international situation may appear in one of the leading newspapers of the country and before the day is over copies of that editorial, often in large numbers, have been secured and are in the mail on their way to prominent and influential men all over the world. This is made possible because of the card lists of addresses kept in the office, carefully selected and systematically arranged to meet varying emergencies and demands. Important newspaper cuttings are kept on file, and on the bookshelves for reference are such valuable collections as a complete set of the confidential documents consulted during the drafting of the Peace Treaty at Paris and all the publications to date of the League of Nations, including the full reports and agenda of the first meeting of the Assembly at Geneva.

That the Trustees of the Endowment may be kept in touch with the movement of opinion throughout the world, copies of the confidential reports received from the Special Correspondents in foreign countries are sent to them regularly, suitably bound for preservation in green covers, the color for all publications of the Division. The translating, copying and proofreading of these reports is an important part of the office work.

Books of special significance are also sent to the Trustees from time to time. This year the *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie* seemed an appropriate and wise selection.

During the year under review the Division has issued publication No. 17, which is a collection of official statements by successive Presidents and Secretaries of State, which have been formally or tacitly accepted by the American people and which therefore constitute the foundation of *American Foreign Policy*, which title the publication bears. It was widely circulated at a time when there was great need of clear thinking on this subject and has supplied very necessary information. This adds one more to the imposing list of publications issued by the Endowment. It was widely commented upon in the press and many requests were received for additional copies.

The Division also arranged for the publication of a small book entitled *Soldiers and Sailors of France in the American War for Independence*, translated from the French of Captain Joachim Merlant by Mrs. Mary Bushnell Coleman, and for its circulation in France and the United States, as one more evidence of how much the two countries have in common.

The President of the Advisory Council in Europe (see page 55) called the attention of the Director to *The French Year-Book for 1919*, a publication which he heartily endorsed as giving accurate and practical information regarding France, historically, socially, economically and otherwise. From the office of the Division in New York letters were sent to American college and

university libraries calling attention to the helpfulness of this publication as a reference book in the study of France, and gratifying replies were received, among which were the following:

Montreal, Canada,

Library of McGill University.

December 14, 1920.

I wish to thank you for your letter of December 10, calling my attention to *The French Year-Book for 1919* which we are ordering direct.

Vancouver, Canada,

The University of British Columbia.

December 17, 1920.

We thank you for your letter of the 10th inst., drawing our attention to *The French Year-Book for 1919*.

We are ordering a copy of this work through our English agents, on the strength of this suggestion.

New Brunswick, New Jersey,

Rutgers College Library.

December 11, 1920.

I wish to thank you for calling my attention to the English edition of *The French Year-Book for 1919*.

We shall order a copy at once, and I am very sure that it will prove most useful.

Northfield, Minnesota,

Carleton College Library.

December 4, 1920.

We thank you for calling attention to *The French Year-Book for 1919*. We have the book on our shelves and agree with your opinion as to its great value.

Houston, Texas,

The Rice Institute.

December 14, 1920.

We have your letter of December 9 and thank you for calling to our attention the English edition of the *Annuaire General de la France et de L'Etranger*. We have the original and will refer your letter to the department of history.

Athens, Georgia,

University of Georgia Library.

December 10, 1920.

I thank you for bringing Baron d'Estournelles de Constant's interest in *The French Year-Book for 1919* as a useful compilation for American libraries, to my attention.

It is quite possible we shall, on his recommendation, purchase the work.

In the hope of encouraging intelligent study of international relations the Division sends out to libraries in response to appeals, a few selected books dealing with international problems, with the request that they be kept together as a unit to form a nucleus of what is called an International Mind Alcove. During the year several new Alcoves have been started and additional books have been sent to those already established. The total number at present is eighty, and they are to be found in libraries throughout the United States and in a few instances in foreign countries, including Japan, India, Australia and South Africa.

Appeals are constantly being received at the office for financial support, and these must be given careful and kindly consideration and a decision must be reached as to whether they fall within the scope of the work of the Division, the object of which is, it can not be too often repeated, neither personal nor philanthropic, but the forming of an enlightened public opinion in matters of international concern.

Visitors from all over the country and from foreign lands have been made welcome at the offices of the Division during the year just passed. The Director records with satisfaction that a number of the Trustees of the Endowment have visited the offices of the Division and expresses the hope that such visits may be repeated in the year to come.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1920, collections of books, consisting of about 2,000 volumes each, on American history and institutions, were sent to libraries in London, Paris, Peking, Rome, Tokyo and Zürich, in the belief that such collections, being made fully and freely available, would contribute to the diffusion of information and understanding of America in other countries. A framed engrossed deed of gift was sent in each case to the American Embassy in the country to which the collection was sent with request that the books be formally installed in the library through the presentation of this deed of gift.

London:

On July 2, 1920, the books were presented to the General Library of the University College, University of London, England, under the following order of proceedings:

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

INSTALLATION OF COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY AND INSTITUTIONS
presented by

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
in the

General Library of University College,
July 2, 1920, at 5 p.m.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

1. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Sydney Russell Wells) will take the Chair at five o'clock.
2. The Librarian (Dr. R. W. Chambers, Fellow of the College) will describe the Collection of Books.
3. The Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Stanhope will ask the acceptance of the Collection, in the name of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
4. The Vice-Chancellor will accept the collection.

5. His Excellency the American Ambassador (Mr. John W. Davis) will declare the collection installed.
6. The Chairman of the University College Library Committee (Professor G. Dawes Hicks) will thank the Ambassador.

Formal report dated July 6, 1920, was received from Sir Gregory Foster, Provost of the University College, University of London.

Paris:

On December 6, 1920, the books were presented to the library of the University of Paris in accordance with the following invitation:

UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS

Paris, le 6 Décembre 1920.

Le Président et les Membres Du Conseil de L'Université de Paris ont l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien assister, le Lundi 13 décembre courant, à 2 h. $\frac{1}{2}$ de l'après-midi, à l'inauguration de la Bibliothèque Américaine offerte, à l'Université de Paris par la Dotation Carnegie.

La cérémonie aura lieu à l'Amphithéâtre Richelieu—entrée 17, rue de la Sorbonne,—en présence de:

M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts;

S. E. Hugh Wallace, Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

M. le Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Sénateur, Président du Centre européen de la Dotation Carnegie;

M. P. Appell, Recteur de l'Académie, Président du Conseil de l'Université.

Après la cérémonie, le public sera admis à visiter la Bibliothèque.

Wide comment upon this gift to the University by the Endowment was made in the French press, including *Le Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*.

Peking:

The following letter of December 7, 1920, from the honorary secretary of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association announces the safe arrival of the books:

CHINESE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION Peking, China.

December 7, 1920.

To the President, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
407 West 117th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

At a general meeting of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association held at the library of the association on December 3, 1920, a report was presented on the receipt of the gift of 1,750 volumes constituting a general collection on American institutions from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Whereupon it was unanimously voted:

That the association express its deep gratitude to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for its very generous gift of this valuable collection and that the secretary be instructed to communicate this action to the donors.

In transmitting this resolution to you, I may add that this collection is forming a valuable nucleus for our library and will undoubtedly tend to stimulate other gifts. It is housed in an appropriate building of Chinese construction and has already been catalogued and placed on the shelves for use. Mr. L. R. O. Bevan, professor of law in the National University of Peking, resides on the premises and exercises general supervision over the library, directing the work of a young Chinese acting librarian.

With renewed assurance of our appreciation of your generous support, I am,

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) P. K. C. TYAU,

Hon. Secretary.

Formal ceremonies and presentation of the deed of gift will take place later.

Rome:

On January 2, 1921, formal presentation of the books to the Library for American Studies in Italy was made at the Palazzo Salviati by the American Ambassador on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment and accepted on behalf of the library by Mr. Nelson Gay, the honorary director. Many distinguished Italians and Americans were present. Mr. Gay explained the purpose for which the library had been founded and called attention to the fact that, owing to its existence, a number of university men working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy had chosen American subjects this year for their theses. This had never before been possible owing to the dearth of American books in Rome. Mr. Gay closed his address as follows:

Permit me to request, Mr. Ambassador, that you express to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the gratitude of the trustees of this library for their highly valued gift, and to assure the Endowment that these volumes "presented as a testimonial of good will from the people of the United States of America to the people of Italy"; will be used in carrying out our common purpose of furthering international knowledge and understanding.

Under date of January 20, 1921, in a letter reporting upon the ceremony of installation of the books, Mr. Henry Coit Maclean, secretary and treasurer of the Library, writes as follows:

I wish to take this opportunity of assuring you once more of the deep appreciation with which the gift of the Endowment was received by the Library, and of my sincere conviction that it will contribute much to the creation of a better understanding between the two countries.

Tokyo:

Letter dated December 16, 1920, from the Special Correspondent of the Division in Japan, Mr. Miyaoka, reads as follows:

No. 1 Yaraku-cho Itchome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokio
December 16, 1920.

Dear Mr. Haskell:

re Hibiya Library

Referring to my letter of December 8, a complete understanding exists between the American Chargé d'Affaires and myself with regard to the ceremony of the presentation of the gift. The City of Tokio however is far from being organized in a fashion to receive such presentation. The President of the City Assembly has resigned and a new President has been elected. That officer with the cooperation of influential citizens such as Viscount Shibusawa is trying to induce Baron Goto to accept the office of the Mayor to which the latter has recently been elected but which post he has not yet accepted. When the City Administration is properly organized and assumes normal working order I shall arrange the presentation.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) T. MIYAOKA.

Since this letter has been received Baron Goto has accepted appointment as Mayor of Tokyo and the installation of the books, which have already been received and acknowledged, will therefore take place in a short time.

Zürich:

The following letter of August 25, 1920, records the reception of the books sent to the Zentralbibliothek:

ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK ZÜRICH
Öeffentliche Stiftung

Zürich, August 25, 1920.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
New York.

Sir,

When our librarian notified last spring to your secretary M. Haskell the receipt of your important gift, we had the intention to dispatch our official letter of thanks at the moment when we would be in possession of the announced deed of donation, and when the library which we owe to your liberality, would be on the shelves and opened to the public.

Circumstances have delayed our thanks. We are glad to inform you today, that your magnificent gift is now set up as a separate division of our library and generally accessible. We perform the agreeable duty to express our warmest thanks for the valuable donation transferred to us to serve the whole Swiss people. We duly thank you in the name of our library board quite as well as in the name of the private committee, which was formed two years ago with the purpose to communicate to our people better knowledge of the U. S. A. The committee always took great interest in the performance of your plans.

We are highly satisfied by the particular choice of the collection, which really presents a good appearance, and very glad to acknowledge that symbol of friendly thoughts in the Swiss people of the Carnegie Endowment and the American people. The library shall be duly appreciated as a permanent interpretation of those feelings.

We are very glad thinking that studying those beautiful books our people will take better knowledge of your country and institutions and that the relations between American

and Swiss people shall be heightened by it. To use your gift abundantly will be our best proof of gratitude.

Your deed of donation arrived in Berne in a moment of vacancy of your legation. We therefore got it by mail. In our letter of thanks we invited the new Ambassador to visit our library and to take personally a look of the installation of your gift. We are sorry to say the promised visit could not be executed; but we still hope the Ambassador will soon find time to come to Zürich.

With highest respect,

Private Committee:

(sgd.) ADOLF F. KELLER,

Vice-President.

(sgd.) HERMANN ESCHER,

Secretary.

Library Board:

(sgd.) H. MINBURT,

President.

(sgd.) HERMANN ESCHER,

Secretary.

Similar collections of books are being assembled for the University of Strasbourg, France, and for the University at Belgrade, Serbia, and will be presented during the coming year.

It is the confident hope of the Endowment that these collections so placed and administered as to be freely open to consultation at all reasonable hours by students, journalists and public men will be highly useful in helping to spread that accurate and generous knowledge of the United States and of its people which will be a constant aid to the further development of those close and friendly relations that make for the advancement of the good order and happiness of the world.

IN EUROPE

The European Bureau at 24 rue Pierre Curie, Paris, constitutes, as has frequently been stated in earlier reports, the center from which the work of the Division is carried on under European auspices in all European countries and, for some details, in South America and in the Orient. The president of the organization, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, is supported in his work by a distinguished Advisory Council of eminent Europeans. The work of the Bureau is not unlike that of the office of the Director in New York. It consists of the general education of public opinion, the passing upon and aiding various projects for helpful cooperation in encouraging a spirit of real international understanding, as well as the details of accounting, correspondence and reports. To this is added a distinct social side. The efficient staff, consisting of M. Prudhommeaux, the assistant director, Mlle. Peylade, secretary general, and Mlle. Amelot, librarian, and their assistants, all contribute to the cordial spirit of hospitality which pervades the attractive offices where American visitors are made welcome as well as those from many other countries. The European Bureau makes every effort to render the visits of American friends and collaborators to Paris pleasant and profitable. During the year a number of those closely related to the work of the Endowment have revisited Paris and returned filled with enthusiastic admiration of the kindness and attention shown them.

Without the assistance of the European Bureau the decision with regard to the gift of the Endowment to Rheims would have been very difficult. Representatives were able to go to the spot and give a clear and helpful report upon conditions there, on which an intelligent judgment could be based. The Director is glad to record his appreciation of the assistance thus rendered in so important a matter.

A report of the European Bureau would not be complete without reference to the series of letters dealing with international relations written by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to the Director in New York, letters so valuable and so much in detail that a method has been devised of abstracting them, translating their salient passages and putting them in form to send to the whole body of Trustees for their confidential information.

During the fiscal year under review the following subventions were made by the European Bureau:

To the Frédéric Passy Library.....	Frs. 4,000.00
To the Comité France-Amérique	2,072.60
To the Union of Associations for a Society of Nations....	2,500.00
To La Paix par le Droit.....	1,200.00
To the Cercle Interallié.....	5,000.00
To the Bibliothèque Américaine de la Sorbonne.....	1,000.00
To the Ligue Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes....	500.00
For distribution of the book <i>Abregé d'Histoire Universelle</i> by Charles Richet	2,000.00
Total.....	Frs. 18,272.60

The Frédéric Passy Library is regarded as a part of the European Bureau itself, its devoted librarian, Mlle. Amelot, being a member of the personnel of the Bureau. This library was founded in 1914 with the aid of the Endowment as a memorial to the eminent Frenchman whose name it bears and whose personal library formed the foundation upon which the present collection has been built up. M. Passy was the recipient of the Nobel Prize (with M. Dunant) in 1901 and an ardent champion of all movements looking toward better international understanding. His library, therefore, with important additions made since his death, forms a valuable reservoir of information for those who visit it in search of material dealing with questions of international relations and movements.

The work of the *Comité France-Amérique*, with headquarters at 82 Champs-Élysées, Paris, is of the same general character as that of the France-America Society, whose headquarters are in New York, to which the Division also grants a small subvention (see page 68). The guiding purpose of both these societies is to promote friendly and cordial relationships and mutual understanding on both sides of the Atlantic through exchange of courtesies and hospitality between representatives of the two sister republics. The *Comité France-Amérique*

in the December, 1920, issue of its review *France-Etats-Unis*, published a comprehensive and informing article on the work of the Endowment which was widely circulated.

The Union of Associations for a Society of Nations has continued its work of studying the development of the League of Nations and the questions relating thereto. M. Prudhommeaux, Assistant Director of the European Bureau, is also secretary general of the Union, and gives an encouraging report of the results of the year's work.

La Paix par le Droit, a periodical published in alternate months and appearing at rare intervals as a monthly issue when the value of certain articles depends upon their timeliness, is quietly continuing its work of "furthering just dealings between nations by means of imparting accurate information on subjects of international importance."

The work of the *Cercle Interallié*, a club formed during the war at Paris to be a center of information and hospitality for foreign visitors to that city who through lack of such a center have often in the past returned to their respective countries without gaining a true conception of French home life, amusements and culture, has steadily broadened and developed. In June, 1920, Maréchal Foch accepted the presidency of this organization, which while emphasizing, as its name indicates, friendly relations between the allies of the World War, has for its goal work of a truly international character.

The financial report of the European Bureau verified by the auditor, M. Théodor Ruyssen, shows the following expenditures for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920:

Administration expenses, including salaries, clerical assistance, publications, printing and postage.....	Frs. 61,671.15
Subventions	18,272.60
Miscellaneous expenses at bank.....	19.47
Total.....	Frs. 79,963.22

No disbursements were made during the year on account of the work of the Division of Economics and History.

ADVISORY COUNCIL IN EUROPE

No meeting of the Council was of course possible during the long years of war and the months following, although the president, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, maintained communication by letter and otherwise with the members in neutral countries and in the countries allied with France. It is a satisfaction to record that on February 15 and 16, 1920, the Council once more assembled at Paris to discuss the new possibilities now opening before them for widespread and continuing work in laying the foundation for improved international relations.

The names of the following distinguished Europeans were suggested to fill the vacancies by death in the membership of the Council during the long period since its last meeting:

Baron Théodor Adelsward, Atvidaberg, Stocksund, Sweden. Member of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag of Sweden; former Swedish Minister to Paris; former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Member of the Permanent Commission of the Scandinavian states for the organization of international justice.

Gustave Ador, à Cologny, près de Genève, Switzerland. Member of the Federal Swiss Council; former President of the Swiss Confederation; former President of the Red Cross of Geneva; former President of the League of the Societies of the Red Cross; President of the International Financial Conference at Brussels, September, 1920.

Paul Appell, La Sorbonne, Paris, France. Docteur ès Sciences; member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction; during the war President of Secours National Français; President of the University of Paris since March 25, 1920; President of the Executive Committee of the French Association for the Society of Nations, since November 10, 1918.

Edoardo Giretti, Bricherasio, Piedmont, Italy. Doctor of Laws; Editor of the Journal des Economistes; former Deputy to the Italian Chamber, 1914-1919; Secretary General for Italy of the Conciliation Internationale.

Justin Godart, 9 Quai Voltaire, Paris, France. Doctor of Laws; professor at the Ecole La Martinière of Lyon, 1898-1905; deputy from the Rhône since 1902; former Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies; former Assistant State Secretary for Military Hygiene, 1915-1917; President of the Commission of Labor for the Chamber of Deputies.

Rt. Hon. Baron Shaw of Dunfermline, 1 Palace Gate, London, W. 8, England. Advocate 1875, Advocate-Depute, 1886; Solicitor General, Scotland, 1894-95; member of Parliament, 1892-1909; member of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scottish education; President of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on the Dublin riots, 1914.

W. F. Treub, 23 Scheveningsche Weg, The Hague, Holland. Professor at the University of Amsterdam; member of the First Chamber of the States-General; former Minister of Finance.

¹Milenko R. Vesnitch, Belgrade, Serbia. Doctor of Laws; professor of international law at the University of Belgrade; member of the Institute of International Law; Minister from Serbia to France, 1904-1919.

These names were presented to the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on November 8, 1920, and formally approved. Immediately thereafter the Director issued formal invitations in the name of the Trustees, and acceptances have been received from all these gentlemen with assurances of sympathetic cooperation in the important task which has been committed to them.

As may readily be understood, the conferences held at Paris in February were devoted mostly to discussion and readjustment of the work to be undertaken in the circumstances and conditions following the terrible period of war. The time has not yet come for definite and precise lines of work to be made public.

¹ Died May 28, 1921.

Work in Europe

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The seat of the Interparliamentary Union has been removed to Geneva, where the Union was able to do something towards reorganization of the groups of different countries during the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations and where it will have its offices for the present. Effort is being made to secure the renewal of the subventions granted by the respective governments represented in the Union which was founded in 1888 for the purpose of promoting international arbitration.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE, LONDON

This league was founded in 1870, and as its name indicates, has worked continuously for international arbitration. During the period under review the secretary has lectured in various parts of the country as well as in London. In addition to speaking at many Brotherhood meetings he has delivered ninety lectures on the following subjects:

The League of Nations: What it is and may become.

President Wilson: The Man and his Mission.

The Menace of Permanent Conscription.

Workman Pioneers of Peace: The Jubilee Story of the International Arbitration League.

The Arbitrator, the organ of the International Arbitration League, has appeared each month with interesting special articles dealing particularly with the progress of the League of Nations.

A subvention of \$1,000 for the fiscal year just ended was made by the Endowment. This subvention, which continues a personal gift originally made by Mr. Carnegie, insures an additional income of equal amount from another source.

Special Correspondents

The five Special Correspondents of the Division have continued to send at frequent intervals careful, systematic reports of the movements of opinion in their own sections of the world so far as these relate to international matters. The Director, as hitherto, has had most prompt and intelligent co-operation when circumstances have made it desirable and sometimes urgent to receive special confidential information from their respective countries or when he has asked them to extend hospitality and helpful assistance to visiting Americans. It is hard to overestimate the service thus rendered to the cause of international understanding and good will.

Sir William J. Collins, Correspondent of the Division at London, is in close

touch with the leaders of public opinion in Great Britain and his reports are of value as a source of accurate and confidential information regarding the British people, their ideals and policies, a true appreciation of which was never more vitally important than at the present day. Sir William Collins was present at the unveiling of the Lincoln Statue at Westminster (see page 46) and takes a keen and active interest in everything that touches upon the work of the Endowment in Great Britain. His helpful cooperation is warmly appreciated.

Mr. Edoardo Giretti, Correspondent of the Division formerly at Rome, as Deputy of the Italian Parliament, was not reelected in 1920, owing to the extraordinary national crisis at the time of the elections, and has now returned to his former residence in Bricherasio. He has sent during the year valuable reports upon questions which bear upon foreign affairs, particularly with regard to developments in the Balkan States and in Greece, and has kept the Director fully and confidentially advised regarding events and movements of opinion in Italy. Mr. Giretti, who is a doctor of laws, is also the editor of the *Journal des Economistes* and a regular contributor to other Italian journals. Conditions are therefore unusually favorable to a wide dissemination by him in the Italian press of the material sent him from the offices of the Division with a view to informing public opinion in Italy regarding the United States and to strengthening the ties of friendship and sympathy which unite these two countries. Mr. Giretti was unanimously elected to membership in the Advisory Council in Europe at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Endowment on November 8, 1920.

Mr. Christian L. Lange, Correspondent of the Division formerly at Christiania, has recently removed to Geneva, where, as secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, he can keep in close touch with the work of the League of Nations. His report of December 14, 1920, was devoted entirely to the analysis of the composition of the Assembly of the League and of its proceedings. During the year under review Mr. Lange has traveled extensively through Europe and has sent most interesting and illuminating reports upon the countries he has visited.

Mr. T. Miyaoka, Correspondent of the Division at Tokyo, an active and accomplished member of the bar, has continued his reports with great regularity during the past year. Mr. Miyaoka is a firm believer in the value of an informed public opinion to avert international misunderstandings and has neglected no opportunity to send with his reports cuttings from the various newspapers published in Japan dealing with Japanese views regarding the United States, at the same time making use in the press of Japan of the cuttings sent to him from the offices of the Division in New York. He is always ready to extend special hospitality to visiting Americans about whom the Director may write him and sends most interesting personal observations upon the impressions made in Japan by visiting American parties, such as the party headed by Mr. Frank

A. Vanderlip in May, 1920, and the Congressional party in September, 1920, of which only formal accounts appear in the press. Mr. Miyaoka was very helpful in the selection of the most useful library in which to place the collection of books sent by the Endowment to Tokyo and in making arrangements for their formal presentation (see page 51). It was through Mr. Miyaoka that Viscount Shibusawa sent for distribution to the Trustees of the Endowment a valuable book containing, in both English and Japanese, an article by Theodore Roosevelt, entitled *What Japan Stood for in the World War*, as well as sane, friendly and statesmanlike comments regarding the United States by such leaders of Japanese opinion as Viscount Ishii, Viscount Kaneko and himself. It is worthy of note that Viscount Shibusawa had the translations made, published and distributed at his own expense in the interest of international understanding.

Mr. Otfried Nippold, Correspondent of the Division formerly at Berne, has now removed to the Saar Basin, where he has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court which he organized at the request of the Council of the League of Nations and which is to be administered in accordance with the terms of Article 50 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany. The regularity of Mr. Nippold's reports has been interrupted by the many demands made upon him in bringing the organization of the Court to completion, but he has been able to send much confidential information regarding the exact conditions prevailing in the Saar Basin and the currents of opinion which are moving under outward manifestations.

During the trying period of readjustment through which we are now passing it is of inestimable worth to the Director to have constantly reported to him from so many different nations confidential information, the importance of which becomes increasingly apparent with the years.

The Institute of International Education

The Institute of International Education, just completing its second year, is an interesting and important branch of the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education. It is situated near the central office of the Division and is assisted in its work by the Inter-American Division of the American Association for International Conciliation (see page 68) in all matters relating to South and Central America, much duplication of effort and expense being thus saved.

The work of the Institute, as its name implies, is that of developing, encouraging and creating where necessary, international understanding and co-operation between educational institutions and their representatives. The Institute acts as a clearing house of information on educational matters in the United States and in foreign countries. The Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education keeps in close touch with the work as chairman of the Administrative Board, which assists the director of the Institute with their counsel and advice and is constituted as follows:

Herman V. Ames
 L. H. Baekeland
 William Lowe Bryan
 Nicholas Murray Butler
 Stephen Pierce Duggan
 Walter B. James
 Alice Duer Miller

Paul Monroe
 John Bassett Moore
 Henry Morgenthau
 Dwight W. Morrow
 E. H. Outerbridge
 Henry S. Pritchett
 Mary E. Woolley

Representatives of the Institute in foreign countries are as follows:

Australia

Capt. E. R. Holme
 University of Sidney
 Sidney

Norway

Mr. Raquar A. Frisch
 Studie Oplysningskontoret
 Christiania

Belgium

Dr. Barnich, Director
 Institut Solvay
 Brussels

South Africa

Miss Florence May Snell
 Huguenot University College
 Wellington

Denmark

Mr. C. Hegermann Lindencrone, Sec'y
 American-Scandinavian Foundation
 Copenhagen

Spain

Dr. José Castillejo
 Board of Extension of Studies
 Madrid

England

American University Union in Europe
 London

Sweden

Dr. Karl Gustav Dernby, Sec'y
 Sverige-Amerikastiftelse
 Stockholm

France

American University Union in Europe
 Paris

Switzerland

Professor E. de Waldkirch, Sec'y
 Office Central Universitaire Suisse
 Berne

Italy

Mr. H. Blakiston Wilkins
 American Academy in Rome

An important feature of the work of the Institute during the period under review has been the administration of the fund of \$12,500 allotted by the Executive Committee of the Endowment at their meeting on January 6, 1920, for the purpose of covering traveling expenses of professors on sabbatical leave who should go as visiting professors to educational institutions in foreign countries. In accordance with this allotment the following report is submitted:

<i>Professors selected</i>	<i>Institutions in which they teach</i>	<i>Institutions to which they go</i>	<i>Subjects</i>
Arthur I. Andrews	Tufts College	University of Prague, Czechoslovakia	American History and Foreign Policy
Harold W. Bibber	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	École Centrale, Paris,	Engineering
Charles T. Brooke	Yale University	Oxford, England	English Literature
Carleton Brown	University of Minnesota	University of London,	American Literature
J. Q. Dealey	Brown University	Shanghai University, China	Sociology
Mary L. Foster	Smith College	University of Madrid, Spain	Chemistry
James W. Garner	University of Illinois	The Sorbonne, Paris,	Political Science
Frank H. Hankins	Clark University	École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris,	American Economic History
J. E. Harry	University of Cincinnati	The Sorbonne, Paris,	Greek Tragic Poets
Charles D. Hazen	Columbia University	Strasbourg University,	Development of American Civilization
George D. Hubbard	Oberlin College	Canton Christian College, University of Cheng Yu, Canton, China	Geology
Alice P. Norton	University of Chicago	Roberts College, Constantinople,	Home Economics
Robert L. Schuyler	Columbia University	London School of Economics, London	Formation of the American Constitution

During the past year a number of distinguished foreigners have been circulated by the Institute in colleges and universities of this country. Among these were those listed below, all of whom addressed the International Relations Clubs (see page 62).

Finland

Baron S. A. Korff, formerly Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at the University of Helsingfors.

Peru

Professor Victor Andréa Belaunde, Professor of International Law and Political Science at the University of San Marcos, Lima.

Chile

Professor Raoul Ramirez, Chilean Exchange Professor of Spanish American History from the University of Santiago.

France

Professor Jacques Hadamard, Professor de Mécanique Analytique et de Mécanique Céleste au Collège de France, Paris.

Italy

Professor Raffaello Piccoli of the University of Pisa.

The Institute has rendered a very definite service to international friendship and understanding by drawing up itineraries and in other ways assisting visiting missions coming to this country to study our educational conditions. Among the most important of the missions of the past year that have been welcomed and assisted by the Institute were the Educational Commission from China headed by the Honorable Hsi Too Yuan, Vice Minister of Education, the Japanese Commercial and Educational Mission under Baron Goto and the mission of distinguished French and English physicians who came to study our methods of medical education. The number of individual official visitors with whom conferences have been held has been very large. Among them were Professor Albert Malche, superintendent of schools of Geneva, Switzerland; Dr. Tasuka Harada, president of Doshisha University, Japan; Dr. E. Skillen, inspector of schools, Sydney, Australia; Professor Florence M. Snell of the University of South Africa; Professor Miodrag Ristic, University of Belgrade, Serbia.

Too great emphasis can hardly be placed on the value of the service to students coming from abroad who wish to study some special branch of knowledge and need advice upon the institutions which are best equipped to teach it. And this is equally true of American students going to a foreign country for purposes of study. No day passes when the Institute is not visited by such students and teachers and the number to whom such assistance is given by correspondence is even greater.

The Institute cooperates with various foundations in making known their scholarships for study in foreign countries to students in American institutions. It has also rendered effective service in selecting and placing French girls who received scholarships in American colleges as well as in selecting American girls to receive the scholarships offered by the French Government.

Attention is called to the fact that while it is the express object of the Institute to be helpful to students in every possible way, this assistance does not and can not include payment of scholarships or furnishing financial aid.

The Institute is in active cooperation with other organizations having educational relations with foreign countries, including the Pan-American Union, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, the Italy-America Society, the Committee on Friendly Relations and the Council on Foreign Relations.

The following publications have been issued during the year:

Opportunities for Higher Education in France.
Opportunities for Graduate Study in the British Isles.
Bulletin for Administrative Authorities of Universities and Colleges.
Observations on Higher Education in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB

As stated in the last Annual Report, the work of the International Relations Clubs, formerly carried on by the American Association for International Con-

ciliation, has been transferred to the Institute and has continued under the supervision of the director of the Institute during the period under review. The clubs have been supplied with books, syllabi, pamphlet and periodical literature bearing upon the subjects studied and have been addressed by authoritative speakers on international questions, from foreign countries as well as from the United States.

The following books have been sent to the clubs:

Cocks:	Secret Treaties.
Duggan:	The League of Nations; the Principle and the Practice.
Gibbons:	The New Map of Asia.
Hall:	The Monroe Doctrine and the Great War.
Hicks:	The New World Order.
Hill:	Present Problems in Foreign Policy.
Keynes:	Economic Consequences of the Peace.
Spargo:	The Psychology of Bolshevism.
Trowbridge:	Mexico Today and Tomorrow.

The following syllabi were especially prepared and published by the Institute for the clubs during the past year:

- I. Outline of the Covenant of the League of Nations, by Professor Louis K. Manley, of the University of Pittsburgh.
- II. The Past, Present and Future of the Monroe Doctrine, by Professor A. B. Hall, of the University of Wisconsin.
- III. The History of Russia from Earliest Times, by Baron S. A. Korff, of the University of Helsingfors, Finland.
- IV. The Russian Revolution, by W. W. Pettit, of the American Peace Mission.
- V. The Question of the Balkans, by Professor Clive Day, of Yale University.
- VI. Modern Mexican History, by Professor Herbert I. Priestley, of the University of California.

The successive numbers of The Journal of International Relations and of the documents of the American Association for International Conciliation have been sent to the clubs with other periodical and pamphlet material.

In addition to the distinguished foreigners already mentioned, the following speakers have addressed the clubs:

Professor C. D. Allin, University of Minnesota.
 Professor L. L. Bernard, University of Minnesota.
 Professor G. H. Blakeslee, Clark University.
 Professor A. C. Flick, Syracuse University.
 Professor R. G. Gettell, Amherst College.
 Professor A. B. Hall, University of Wisconsin.
 Professor J. G. de R. Hamilton, University of North Carolina.
 Professor Everett Kimball, Smith College.
 Dr. E. E. Slosson, Editor, The Independent, New York.
 Mr. A. F. Whyte, Editor, The New Europe, London.

Since the last Annual Report new clubs have been founded in the following institutions, preference being given to the smaller non-urban colleges where the need for library material and outside speakers is greatest:

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.
Bates College, Lewiston, Maine.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Fargo College, Fargo, North Dakota.
Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana.
Guilford College, Guilford, North Carolina.
Hamline College, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin.
Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri.
Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Mills College, Oakland, California.
Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.
North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina.
Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, New York.
Pomona College, Claremont, California.
Randolph-Macon College for Women, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin.
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri.
Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Missouri.
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.
Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina.
University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles, California.
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
University of Redlands, Redlands, California.
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana.
Westhampton College, Richmond, Virginia.

The annual informal conference of members of university faculties interested in the clubs was held at Washington, D. C., in December, 1920, and the work was highly commended by those best fitted to judge from the results obtained of the value of this movement to encourage among university students serious consideration and systematic study of international questions.

The director of the Institute has visited many of the colleges and universities of the United States during the period under review in order to make known the aims and activities of the Institute, and to keep in close touch with the work

of the International Relations Clubs. Upon invitation, he has delivered about twenty-five addresses before various educational organizations and has served in an advisory capacity to a considerable number of such organizations.

The Institute of International Education has been in existence for two years only but is already well established in its work. The files indicate an astonishing variety of requests for information, advice and assistance from all over the world. Intelligent and sympathetic response to these requests opens an almost limitless field of possibilities for the growth of permanent international good feeling and understanding.

Relations with Japan and the Orient

The work so well begun in the visit to Japan of the late Hamilton Wright Mabie in 1912 in exchange for the visit to the United States of Dr. Inazo Nitobe in 1911, who was followed in 1913 by the distinguished educator Professor Shosuke Sato, was of necessity interrupted by the outbreak of the world war. The results of this interchange of visits of representative men of Japan and the United States were so far reaching and beneficial that they will be resumed as soon as world conditions will permit.

The Japan Society, 23 West 43rd Street, New York, has applied the financial aid granted it by the Endowment to the printing and wide distribution to members of the Japan Society, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, United States Legislators and others of the following publications:

Japan's Part, by Theodore Roosevelt.

It may be of interest to note that this article is the one incorporated in the book distributed in a Japanese translation in Japan by Baron Shibusawa (see page 59).

Our Relations with Japan, by Henry W. Taft, a member of the Vanderlip party to Japan.

Japan through the Eyes of:—Lewis L. Clarke, Darwin P. Kingsley, Thomas W. Lamont, Jacob G. Schurman and Frank A. Vanderlip.

The distribution of these pamphlets bearing the names of such distinguished authorities is a direct contribution to the better understanding of Japan in the United States for the development of which the Japan Society exists.

International Visits of Representative Men

During the period under review many distinguished foreigners have visited the United States to whom the hospitality of the Endowment has been extended (see pages 62, 68 and 72). Owing, however, to the unsettled and critical conditions prevailing in national as well as international affairs throughout the world it

has seemed unwise to invite to the United States under the direct auspices of the Endowment distinguished foreign statesmen and publicists who are so greatly needed in their own countries to solve the problems which confront them. It is hoped that during the next year world conditions will have so far become adjusted as to warrant the resumption of these visits, which have in the past proved of such value to the effective development of close international understanding and friendship.

Association for International Conciliation

The *Conciliation Internationale*, the parent society, founded in Paris in 1905 has of necessity, during the war and the uncertainties and difficulties of the period following, maintained its work on a limited scale. On February 14, 1920, a meeting was held in Paris at which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, *président fondateur*, presided and, after a brief review of the past work of the Association, outlined its plans and hopes for the future. A full report of this meeting has appeared as Bulletin No. 1 for 1920 of the *Conciliation Internationale*.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.

The American Association for International Conciliation has published during the year twelve regular monthly documents as follows:

- No. 140. Report of the Commission on International Labor Legislation of the Peace Conference. The British National Industrial Conference: Report of the Provisional Joint Committee. July, 1919.
141. Northern Epirus and the Principle of Nationality, by N. J. Cassavetes. The Problem of Eastern Galicia, by Miroslav Sichinsky. Treaty signed by Poland and the Allied and Associated Powers. August, 1919.
142. Treaty of Peace with Germany. September, 1919.
143. Comments by the German Delegation on the Conditions of Peace. October, 1919.
144. Reply of the Allied and Associated Powers to the Observations of the German Delegation on the Conditions of Peace. November, 1919.
145. Agreements between the United States and France and between England and France, June 28, 1919. Anglo-Persian Agreement, August 9, 1919. December, 1919.
146. International Labor Conventions and Recommendations. January, 1920.
147. Some Bolshevist Portraits. February, 1920.
148. Certain Aspects of the Bolshevist Movement in Russia. Part I. March, 1920.
149. Certain Aspects of the Bolshevist Movement in Russia. Part II. April, 1920.
150. German Secret War Documents. May, 1920.

151. Present Day Conditions in Europe, by Henry P. Davison. Message of President Wilson to the Congress of the United States and the Armenian Mandate. Report of the American Military Mission to Armenia. June, 1920.

Because of the increased cost of printing, the monthly edition of the documents was reduced from 35,000 to 30,000 with the document for May, 1920. However, the text of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, Document No. 142, was printed in an edition of 36,000 and has been in great demand during the year just past.

In April, 1917, a ruling of the Post Office Department made it necessary to charge a nominal subscription price of 25 cents per year or \$1.00 for five years. Since that time 24,912 subscriptions have been paid, amounting to \$12,364.60. During the period under review 3,383 subscriptions have been paid, amounting to \$1,864.07.

The following letters are of interest as an indication of the value of the work of the Association:

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, Oxford, England, July 3, 1920.

The Secretary, American Association for International Conciliation,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am greatly indebted to you for your kindness in sending me two parcels of your literature. The collection is one of the very greatest value. I know of no series which gives such a complete knowledge of the important current international documents. The work which you are doing is of the highest importance, both for historical studies and for the spreading of a sound public opinion on public affairs. The documents which you print are given in excellent form, which makes the reading of them most attractive. I can conceive of no finer task than that which you are setting yourself, and your method of impartially putting forth all the relevant documents is sound and liberal, and must in the long run educate people to think and observe reasonably respecting international affairs.

I can assure you that your series will be continually used in Oxford, and I am certain the undergraduates, all of whom are keenly interested in foreign affairs, will get the benefit of the books which you have entrusted to me.

With many thanks, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) R. B. MOWAT.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, September 10, 1920.

The American Association for International Conciliation,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my appreciation of the quality and value of your work. I know of no series of documents of comparable importance. Excellent judgment has been shown in the selection of material and praiseworthy care in the editing of the texts.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) ABBOTT PAYSON USHER.

(Asst. Prof. of Economics.)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
Cambridge, Mass., September 18, 1920.

International Conciliation, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

It is due to those who have prepared and circulated the International Conciliation pamphlets to say how indispensable I have found them in keeping up with the progress of international relations, particularly during the war. I have used the pamphlets, quoted them, taken extracts from them, and rely upon my file of them as the most convenient set of international documents that is available. Various numbers have been used by my classes as a basis for their study.

Sincerely yours,
(sgd.) ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.
(Professor of Government)

A subvention of \$2,500 was allotted to the France-America Society to be expended in work for the furtherance of friendly relations between the United States and France.

SUMMER SCHOOL WORK

The conference of the Spanish-speaking teachers in the State of New Mexico, which was called in the summer of 1919 to stimulate the study of Spanish throughout the State in the hope that a more general knowledge of the language of Mexico might aid in averting misunderstanding and contribute to a better and more intelligent understanding of that country by the people of the United States, was so successful that the Endowment approved of again sending Professor John D. Fitz-Gerald of the University of Illinois to assist in such a conference during 1920, and also to conduct courses in Spanish at the summer session at the University of Las Vegas. Professor Fitz-Gerald reported that the conference, despite the fact that representatives from across the border did not attend, owing to the international situation, was markedly useful as a contribution to the solution of the bi-lingual and bi-racial problems in New Mexico and to the clarification of ideas regarding the Mexicans and our duty toward them.

INTER-AMERICAN DIVISION

During the period under review the director of the Inter-American Division has devoted much time and attention to the reception of distinguished visitors from the Latin American countries and to cooperating with them during their stay in the United States, the countries represented being Costa Rica, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile, Perú, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay, Guatemala, Santo Domingo and Honduras. The staff of the office of the division was placed at the disposal of the commission of Chilean

educators during its stay of some ten months in the United States. Many Latin American students have been welcomed, counseled and aided in selecting institutions in which to study.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the collections of North American books sent to eight South American institutions through the division as a gift from the Carnegie Endowment (see Year Book, 1920, page 59) were duly received and formally installed with fitting ceremonies. During the year under review the director of the Inter-American Division has received many communications regarding these collections from all the institutions in which they were placed expressing enthusiastic appreciation of the great value of the books to the readers who frequent the libraries and who constantly refer to them. It seems clear that these gifts will form a valuable contribution to the guidance of opinion in South America regarding the United States along sane and constructive lines.

An Inter-American Traveling Library, consisting of sixty volumes upon South America and upon international relations, was made up and loaned to the travel department of the American Express Company to be placed in the name of the Endowment upon the S. S. *Ebro*, that was chartered by the American Express Company and sailed in January, 1920, to visit South America with a special party of a hundred and twenty-five tourists. This collection of books served a very useful purpose and has been returned to the division for similar use in the future.

Six numbers of the Spanish issue of the magazine *Inter-America* have been published, namely:

Julio,	1919,	10	articles
Septiembre,	1919,	7	"
Noviembre,	1919,	9	"
Enero,	1920,	8	"
Marzo,	1920,	7	"
Mayo,	1920,	8	"

Total number of articles 49

Six numbers of the English issue of the magazine *Inter-America* have been published, namely:

August,	1919,	11	articles
October,	1919,	10	"
December,	1919,	7	"
February,	1920,	12	"
April,	1920,	9	"
June,	1920,	12	"

otal number of articles 61

About six thousand copies of each issue have been distributed throughout the United States and the other American countries to the presidents of the leading universities and colleges, to statesmen, legislators, administrative officers and men of letters. Every leading newspaper and magazine received a copy, as well as each of the depository libraries of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Growing interest in the magazine has been manifested everywhere by letters, newspaper comments and otherwise.

During the summer of 1919, Inter-American Division Boletín, No. 22—*República o autocracia socialista?* by Nicholas Murray Butler, a Spanish version of an address delivered before the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1919, and published in *The New York Times* of April 20, 1919, was issued, and sixteen thousand copies were distributed in South and Central America. This pamphlet was reproduced in many newspapers. The secretary of the Uruguayan senate requested three hundred copies for distribution to all the members of the congress of Uruguay—senate and chamber of deputies.

As a contribution to the mutual understanding of the several American republics, translations from English into Spanish are being made under the supervision of the director of the Inter-American Division of a number of selected books by American authors dealing with the history, literature, art, civics, education and economics of the United States. These books will form the *Biblioteca Interamericana*.

A similar selection will be made of books dealing with South and Central American life and institutions written in Spanish and Portuguese by South and Central American authors and translated into English to form what will be known as the Inter-America Library.

The first three volumes of the *Biblioteca Interamericana* are as follows:

Vida constitucional de los Estados Unidos, by Benjamin Harrison.

Cuentos clásicos del norte: primera serie, by Edgar Allan Poe.

Cuentos clásicos del norte: segunda serie, by Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edward Everett Hale.

An edition of five thousand copies of these volumes has been published, and about four thousand copies have been gratuitously distributed, to institutions, newspapers, magazines and individuals in the Latin American countries, the undistributed copies being kept on hand for sale.

The distribution of this series has brought to the division many hundreds of acknowledgments expressing enthusiastic appreciation and commendation, and numerous press comments have been received, particularly from the Spanish- and Portuguese-American countries. Agencies are being established in each of the American countries for the sale of the volumes of the *Biblioteca Interamericana* and for handling subscriptions to the Inter-America magazine.

During the period under review the director of the Inter-American Division

has lectured at various educational institutions, including the Hispanic Society of America upon subjects arising from his interest in and knowledge of the institutions and peoples of the Latin American countries upon which his wide experience has now made him a recognized authority. He has also assisted in the work of the Institute of International Education, being in charge of the Latin American Bureau of the Institute.

FINANCIAL

The allotments paid to or through the American Association for International Conciliation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to \$55,370, divided as follows:

Work of the Association in the United States, including administration and publication	\$31,870	
Inter-American Division	10,000	
		———— \$41,870
For payment to:		
Conciliation Internationale, Paris.....	\$3,500	
Associations in other countries including South America and the Orient	2,700	
France-America Society, New York.....	2,500	
		———— 8,700
Special allotment to cover unusual expense in publishing the Peace Treaty with Germany		4,000
Special work for the Division of Intercourse and Education:		
Summer School work		800
		———— \$55,370

American Peace Society

The latest and ninety-second annual report of the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., covers the year ending April 30, 1920, and records a reawakening interest in the work of the Society. Various branches are again taking up active work, dropped at the outbreak of war. The *Advocate of Peace*, the journal of the Society, has been published regularly and with a greater number of printed columns than ever before, having grown during the war from 24 to 32 pages. The mailing list approximates 5,000.

The treasurer's report shows that the total receipts were \$26,596.10 and the total disbursements \$20,230.30. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year ended June 30, 1920, was \$20,000, seventy-five per cent of the total receipts. Of the disbursements the sum of \$12,580.23 was used for salaries and office maintenance and \$300.98 for field work. The cost of printing and mailing the *Advocate of Peace* and certain pamphlets was \$7,349.09.

Visits of Distinguished Foreigners

The Director takes pleasure in recording that during the period under review it has been his privilege personally to welcome and entertain many distinguished foreign guests, who, having arrived in the United States as representatives, official or otherwise, of the various countries of the world, were eager to meet and talk with the leaders of public opinion and of national affairs in this country. It has been the earnest desire of the Director to extend on behalf of the Endowment hospitality which shall be helpful not only to those coming to these shores, but also to those in this country who have the privilege of meeting and conversing with these distinguished guests. This is one of the sure ways in which to develop the international mind.

Conclusion

In an important sense the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education is now standardized on the basis of the experience of the past ten years. Invaluable personal and administrative relationships have been established. Different types of work that have a direct bearing upon international opinion and international relations have been developed and well organized. Without exception the members of the permanent staff of the Division, whether in New York, in Paris, or elsewhere, are both experienced and devoted in carrying forward the task, the success of which so greatly depends upon their intelligent and earnest cooperation. At the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees, held in New York on December 7, 1920, the Director made a statement as to the organization and work of the Division and asked for criticisms and suggestions from his fellow Trustees. In reply he has received only assurances that the work of the Division is being satisfactorily done and that it should be continued substantially on its present lines, taking advantage, however, of any new opportunity for usefulness that changed conditions may from time to time suggest. The work of the Division will be carried forward into the following years in this spirit.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,

Director.

NEW YORK,

March 16, 1921.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The change in the character of the work of this Division, which has been described in previous reports, has proceeded so rapidly that it is possible now to say that it has been accomplished. With the exception of such attention as has to be given to the completion and publication of a limited number of the works contracted for some time ago, we are doing almost nothing outside of the scope of the proposed Economic and Social History of the World War. The work of Professor Shotwell in appointing editorial committees in Europe has been brilliantly successful, and it is due to his exceptional qualification for this work and to his devotion to it that the committees thus far appointed have been men who possess, not only the highest personal qualifications for the service which they have undertaken to render, but familiarity with a wide range of documentary material on which the historical record can be based. Probably no historical work has ever included so eminent and highly qualified a body of writers. The plans have been made on a scale which is fairly commensurate with the opportunity which is opened, and already a considerable number of manuscripts are in our hands. Their quality fully justifies the expectation we had formed concerning them, and this will have one effect which is worth mentioning in connection with our publications in the immediate future. The new works, because of their inherent importance, take precedence of a number of older ones which have been awaiting publication. It will be best to bind a few of the manuscripts and file them for reference in the library of the Endowment at Washington rather than to incur the expense of printing and circulating them. The remainder of those now in our hands it is on every ground desirable to issue at once and, in order thereto, to secure whatever editorial assistance may be needed to see them through the press. The members of the new editorial boards have shown in the work thus far done an enthusiasm which is a guaranty of success. As the element called *morale* often gives victory to an army, it promises to give a corresponding success to our undertaking, and a prompt issuing of the works that we have, and a prospect of reasonably prompt publication of those which will hereafter come to us, will contribute greatly to that result.

Before any of the editorial committees in Europe had been formed a Japanese Committee, under the leadership of Baron Sakatani and Professor Ogawa, had initiated in their own country a work corresponding in character to that which

each of the other committees has undertaken within its territory and this work is in vigorous progress. For direct and full information as to what has been already accomplished and what is proposed in Europe and America, I would refer the members of the Committee to the accompanying report of the Editor to whom the credit for the work is due.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BATES CLARK,

Director.

NEW YORK,

March 16, 1921.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EDITOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work done during the past two years in connection with the Economic and Social History of the World War. As will be seen from the report itself the original plans for the history have been followed during the course of its actual preparation; and if any justification were needed for the policy of the Endowment, it could be found in the way in which those plans have been accepted wherever it has been proposed to put them into operation. It is the common judgment of those in Europe qualified to speak concerning such an enterprise, whether as statesmen or students of public affairs, that the task is urgent and that it can only be undertaken by an organization like the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, working upon an unofficial basis and yet commanding the confidence in each country of those whose cooperation is essential for an authoritative survey of the economic and social displacement of the war.

EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

In the autumn of 1914 when the scientific study of the effects of war upon modern life passed suddenly from theory to history, the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace addressed itself to the new and altered problems which the war presented. A plan was therefore drawn up in which it was proposed to investigate the facts that were thus replacing hypotheses, and, by means of a historical survey, to attempt to measure the economic cost and the displacement which the war was causing in the ordered processes of civilization. Such an "Economic and Social History of the World War," it was felt, if undertaken by men of judicial temper and adequate training, might ultimately, by reason of its scientific obligations to truth of fact, furnish a basis for the forming of sound public opinion, and thus contribute fundamentally toward the aims of an institution dedicated to the cause of international peace.

The need for such an analysis, conceived and executed in the spirit of historical research, was increasingly obvious as the war developed, releasing complex forces of national life not only for the vast process of destruction but also for the stimulation of new capacities for production. This new economic activity, which, under normal conditions of peace, might have been counted a

gain to society, and the surprising capacity exhibited by the belligerent nations for enduring long and increasing loss—often while presenting the outward signs of new prosperity—made necessary a reconsideration of the whole field of war economics. A double obligation was therefore placed upon the Division of Economics and History. It was obliged to concentrate its work upon the problem thus presented, and to study it as a whole. For, just as the war itself was a single event, though penetrating by seemingly unconnected ways to the remotest parts of the world, so the analysis of it must be developed according to a plan at once all embracing and yet adjustable to the practical limits of available data on the one hand and the question of use upon the other.

During the actual progress of the war, however, this plan for a scientific and objective study of war economics proved impossible in any large and authoritative way. Incidental studies and surveys of portions of the field could be made and were made under the direction of the Division, but it was impossible to undertake a general history for obvious reasons. In the first place, an authoritative statement of the resources of belligerents bore directly on the conduct of armies in the field. The result was to remove as far as possible from scrutiny those data of the economic life of the countries at war which would ordinarily, in time of peace, be readily available for investigation. In addition to this difficulty of consulting documents, collaborators competent to deal with them were for the most part called into national service in the belligerent countries and so were unavailable for research. There was, in the third place, the objection that the purpose of a survey like this, undertaken at such a time, might be misconstrued or, at least, its results misappropriated, and the usefulness of the Endowment itself as an instrument for international understanding endangered. The plan for a war history was therefore postponed until conditions should arise which would make possible not only access to essential documents but also the cooperation of economists, historians and men of affairs in the nations chiefly concerned, whose joint work would not be misunderstood either in purpose or in content.

Upon the termination of the World War in Europe, the Endowment once more took up the original plan, and it was found with but slight modification applicable to the situation. During the past two years that plan has been put into operation in various countries, and it is now possible to report the degree to which it has been and is being realized. Perhaps, in addition, a statement of the results already attained may offer some indication of future possibilities as well.

When actual work upon the Economic and Social History of the World War was first undertaken, the difficulties of the task seemed to make any large measure of achievement highly problematical. In addition to the inaccessibility of documents referred to above—an obstacle by no means removed by the conclusion of war—it was asking much of the scientific spirit that it should, after four years of active participation in war, turn in judgment on itself without an undue tendency to special pleading at the bar of history. Then there was the determination of the practical limits of the plan. Nothing just like it had ever

been worked out before. If it were to include all that might properly belong to it, it seemed impracticable both in execution and usefulness, for it would be nothing short of the whole history of contemporary civilization in a prolonged period of economic disarrangement and continued crisis, a period by no means over when the fighting stopped. To attempt to frame a synthesis wide enough to cover the data would involve prejudging both present and future, for the full effects of the elements of the struggle were still unknown—and are not likely to reveal themselves yet for some time to come. Obviously, therefore, no hard and fast scheme could be devised at the outset, into which all the relevant sections of the survey could be made to fit; for it would not be possible to know where or how some of them fitted. And yet some general and comprehensive plan was a prerequisite to the treatment of different parts in order that the ultimate comparative analysis should be possible.

With the appointment of the present Editor, work was begun in the summer and autumn of 1919 in Europe. In the first place a final conference of the Advisory Board of Economists of the Division of Economics and History was held in Paris, which limited itself to planning a series of short preliminary surveys of special fields. Since, however, the purely preliminary character of such studies was further emphasized by the fact that they were directed more especially toward those problems which were then fronting Europe as questions of urgency, it was considered best not to treat them as part of the general survey but rather as of contemporary value in the period of war settlement. It was clear that not only could no general program be laid down *a priori* by this conference as a whole, but that a new and more highly specialized research organization than that already existing would be needed to undertake the Economic and Social History of the War, one based more upon national grounds in the first instance and less upon purely international cooperation. Until the facts of national history could be ascertained, it would be impossible to proceed with comparative analysis; and the different national histories were themselves of almost baffling intricacy and variety. Consequently, the former European Committee of Research was dissolved, and in its place it was decided to erect an Editorial Board in each of the larger countries and to nominate special editors in the smaller ones, who should concentrate, for the present at least, upon their own economic and social war history.

The nomination of these boards by the General Editor was the first step taken in every country where the work has been begun. And if any justification were needed for the plan of the Endowment, it at once may be found in the lists of those, distinguished in scholarship or in public affairs, who have accepted the responsibility of editorship. This responsibility is by no means light. It has been the privilege of the General Editor to plan with the different editors, both corporate and individual, the series of studies indicated in the accompanying outline, adapting the scheme as a whole, where possible, to the varying demands of national circumstances or methods of work; and the measure of success attained

is due to the generous and earnest cooperation of those in charge in each country.

Once the editorial organization was established there could be little doubt as to the first step which should be taken in each instance toward the actual preparation of the history. Without documents there can be no history. The essential records of the war have therefore to be preserved and to be made available for research in so far as is compatible with public interest. But this archival task is a very great one, belonging of right to the governments and other owners of historical sources and not to the historian or economist who proposes to use them. It is an obligation of ownership; for all such documents are public trust. The collaborators on the war history, therefore, working within their own field as researchers, could only survey the situation as they found it and report their findings in the form of guides or manuals; and perhaps by stimulating a comparison of methods, help to further the adoption of those found to be most practical. In every country therefore this was the point of departure for actual work. And since the results obtained are but partially indicated in the lists below it may be worth while to comment hurriedly upon the archival situation as far as it has developed at present.

In the United States a general descriptive manual is in preparation under the direction of Mr. Waldo G. Leland of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Mr. Leland has had the valuable cooperation of Dr. Newton D. Mereness who had already made considerable progress in locating and calendaring war sources in Washington for various State war history associations; and the manual which is being prepared and which is to be completed in the near future has profited from both this survey and other partial surveys contained in reports. With reference to the material itself, while good work has been done in various offices in filing and indexing the documents, yet the temporary character of the disposition of records of some of the most important boards and commissions renders any comprehensive statement difficult and more or less provisional. Moreover, the physical condition of the "archives" is highly disquieting. It is hardly too much to say that no other government of a great power has taken so little care to safeguard the essential records of its war history. The fact that most of the war boards were appointed under the war powers of the President and were not parts of existing departments of government leaves their documents in a perilous condition, upon their dissolution. There are files of documents, many hundreds of them, in temporary frame buildings, which have already been threatened by complete destruction by fire. Only a short while ago a fire was with difficulty checked in the building housing the documents of the War Trade Board—documents of fundamental importance not only for history but for the justification of our whole trade policy in carrying on the blockade. It is of the highest importance that this state of affairs be remedied at once. It is impossible here to enter into details; but when one finds as even in impoverished Austria the records are reported as being safeguarded

in adequate archive buildings by trained archivists and that one of Belgium's first acts in repairing the injuries of war was to address itself to the preservation and cataloging of the documents recovered from Germany, the situation at Washington seems all the more incredible. It is, of course, not within the province of this report, nor of the Endowment to propose the remedy. But the fact itself is sufficient to justify a delay in any further attempt toward preparing the American section of the war history, until the source material is better in hand and consistent policies are established as to the extent of its use for purposes of research.

In Great Britain the Endowment has been fortunate in securing the cooperation of Mr. Hubert Hall, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, who was Secretary of the Royal Commission on Public Records, 1911-1919, for the preparation of a general guide to British archives as affected by the war. This manual will be a comprehensive description of both documents and the provision for their housing for the use of future researchers. In addition to official documents with which it mainly deals and which are relatively well cared for, the question of local records was taken up by the British Editorial Board upon the suggestion of the General Editor, and a conference of historians and archivists was called under the auspices of the British Academy in September last to take the initial steps towards the more adequate preservation of the materials of local social history. This conference left a committee to carry on its work and it is believed that some effective policy may be evolved and applied as a result. A bibliographical guide to the printed material which has appeared in England bearing upon the economic history of the war has been prepared by Dr. M. E. Bulkley under the direction of Sir William Beveridge and the British Board.

In France the efficient director of the *Musée de la Guerre*, Dr. Camille Bloch, had already assembled in the library of his museum a notable collection of the printed material dealing with the war and, using this as a basis, he is preparing for the Endowment a bibliographical guide of the literature of the war as it affected France. The documentation in French official archives both in Paris and the Provinces has apparently maintained to a large degree the high standards of the prewar period. The accessibility of the documents, however, is naturally not so hopeful.

In Belgium a Royal Commission of War Archives has been appointed to classify and arrange the documents left by Germany in Belgium at the close of the war and other pertinent material illustrative of the history of Belgium during the war. The chairman of this commission is Dr. H. Pirenne, Rector of the University of Ghent and historian of Belgium. While the Endowment has no connection with this commission it will ultimately profit largely from its labors, as Belgian archival administration is of a high quality. Moreover, as work on the history proceeds it will have the great advantage of advice from Dr. Pirenne himself, who is the editor in charge of the Belgian section.

In Austria the Editorial Board found a satisfactory condition of affairs in the State Archives and limited its work to the preparation of a bibliographic guide to printed material, which should include pertinent semi-official documents not readily accessible for research. This manual is in the hands of Professor Otto Spann of the University of Vienna.

The problem of source material is also receiving the attention of Senator Einaudi, chairman of the Italian Editorial Board, of Professor Westergaard at Copenhagen and Professor Greven at The Hague; and an elaborate collection is in process in Japan. But as final plans have not been completed, further detail concerning the work in these centers and elsewhere are left for a later report.

Finally, the consideration of the problems of archival administration as a whole is taken up in a manual by Captain Hilary Jenkinson of the British Record Office, who deals not only with methods of classifying and preserving documents but also with the yet more pressing question of destruction; suggesting that based strictly upon archival experience, the administrative offices in which the documents arise should so arrange the record of their work that all the purely incidental material would be automatically destroyed and only those illustrative essentials preserved.

This first stage of the work upon the war history, dealing with little more than the externals of archives, seemed for a while to exhaust the possibilities of research. And had the plan of the history been limited to research based upon official documents, little more could have been done, for once documents have been labelled "secret" few government officials can be found with sufficient courage or initiative to break open the seal. Thus vast masses of source material essential for the historian were effectively placed beyond his reach, although much of it was quite harmless from any point of view. While war conditions thus continued to hamper research, and are likely to continue to do so for many years to come, some alternative had to be found.

Fortunately such an alternative was at hand in the narrative, amply supported by documentary evidence of those who had played some part in the conduct of affairs during the war, or who, as close observers in privileged positions were able to record from first or at best second-hand knowledge the history of different phases of the great economic war and of its effect upon society. Thus a series of monographs was planned consisting for the most part of unofficial yet authoritative statements, descriptive or historical, which may best be described as about half way between memoirs and blue books. These monographic studies make up the main body of the work assigned so far.

With this phase of the work, the editorial problem assumed a new aspect. The series of monographs had to be planned primarily with regard to the availability of contributors, rather than of source material as in the case of most histories; for the contributors themselves controlled the sources. This in turn involved a new attitude toward those two ideals which historians have sought to emphasize—consistency and objectivity. In order to bring out the chief con-

tribution of each writer it was impossible to keep within narrowly logical outlines; facts would have to be repeated in different settings and seen from different angles, and strict objectivity could not be obtained in every part. Under the stress of controversy or apology, partial views would here and there find their expression. But these views are in some instances an intrinsic part of the history itself, contemporary measurements of facts as significant as the facts with which they deal. Moreover, the work as a whole may furnish its own corrective, and where it does not, others will.

Finally a number of studies by specialists are already in preparation dealing with technical or limited subjects, historical or statistical. These monographs also partake to some extent of the nature of first hand material, registering as they do the data of history close enough to the source to permit verification in ways impossible later. But they also belong to that constructive process by which history passes from analysis to synthesis. The process is a long and difficult one, however, and work upon it has only just begun. To quote an apt characterization, in the first stages of a history like this we are "only picking cotton." The tangled threads of events have still to be woven into the pattern of history; and for this creative and constructive work different plans and organizations may be needed.

OUTLINE OF PLAN¹ GREAT BRITAIN

I—EDITORIAL BOARD

Sir WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., *Chairman*. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food (1919); Assistant Secretary General to the Ministry of Munitions (1915-1916); Director of Labor Exchanges, Board of Trade (1909-1916); Director of London School of Economics and Political Science.

Mr. H. W. C. DAVIS, C.B.E. Adviser, War Trade Intelligence Department from 1916; Fellow and Tutor of Baliol College, Oxford; historian and economist.

Professor E. C. K. GONNER, C.B.E. Director of Statistics, Ministry of Food; chairman of the Committee on Production; professor of economic science in the University of Liverpool; historian and economist.

Mr. THOMAS JONES, Acting Secretary to the War Cabinet; Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet from 1919; formerly professor of economics at Glasgow University; Governor, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Governor of National Library of Wales, etc.

Mr. J. M. KEYNES, C.B., Adviser to the Treasury (1915-1919); India Office (1906-1908); editor of *Economic Journal* since 1912; member of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency; principal representative of the Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference, and deputy for the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Supreme Economic Council (1919).

¹ Arranged in the order of organization in the various countries.

Mr. F. W. HIRST, formerly editor of the *Economist*; author and publicist; member of the Committee of Research of the Carnegie Endowment (1911-1920).

Professor W. R. SCOTT, D. Phil., Litt.D., Hon. LL.D., Fellow of the British Academy; Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow since 1915; chairman of the British Association Committees on Credit and Employment (1915-1918); member of committees on Housing, Rural Transport and Cooperative Credit, etc.

Professor JAMES T. SHOTWELL, *ex-officio*.

II—PROPOSED MONOGRAPHS

1. Source Materials

British Archives in Peace and War

Mr. HUBERT HALL, Chief of Staff of the Record Office, Historian of British Records, etc., Secretary of the Royal Commission on Public Records, 1911-1919, is preparing a guide to the official documentation both in the Record Office and in the government departments. This guide will deal mainly with the materials necessary for the economic and social history. Mr. Hall's volume will be ready early in 1921.

Manual of Archival Administration

Capt. HILARY JENKINSON of the Staff of the Record Office, Reader in Diplomatics in the Universities of Cambridge and London, has prepared a short manual on archival administration dealing with the classification, preservation and destruction of current documentation, not only in the archives, but also in the administrative offices where the documents arise. Capt. Jenkinson's volume is already completed.

Bibliographical Survey

Dr. M. E. BULKLEY, of the London School of Economics, has prepared, under the direction of Sir William Beveridge and Mr. Davis, a bibliographical survey of the economic literature of the war in England, which is now being edited.

2. War Government

The War Government of Great Britain and Ireland with special reference to the economic aspects.

Professor W. G. S. ADAMS, C.B., professor of political science at Oxford. The transformation of the Government of Great Britain to deal with the complicated business of war was done largely under his direct observation. He was political adviser to the Cabinet, and was therefore in a position to know why and how the government was transformed under the stress of war economics.

War Government of the British Dominions¹

Professor A. B. KEITH, D.C.L., etc., of Edinburgh University. historian of the British Dominions, and authority on the Imperial Constitution, Secre-

¹ Published since this report.

tary of the Imperial Conferences, etc., describes the effect of the war upon the relations between the Dominions and Britain as those relations were transformed by economic and war pressures. Professor Keith's volume is already completed.

3. Phases of Government Control

The Mechanism of Certain State Controls

Mr. E. M. H. LLOYD, who initiated some of the essential plans for government price control, etc., will describe the working of that control in the War Office and in the Ministry of Food.

Rationing and Food Supply

By Sir WILLIAM BEVERIDGE and Professor E. C. K. GONNER, who were themselves largely responsible for the success of this government control.

Government Expenditure and Treasury Control

A volume on this important subject has been planned, but final arrangements have not yet been made.

4. Statistics

Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920¹

Professor A. L. BOWLEY of the University of London, distinguished statistician and economist, contributes the study on this subject. This is already completed.

Food Statistics of the War Period

Professor E. C. K. GONNER, editor. This contains the complete statistics of the food supply of Britain during the war, edited by the Director of the Division of the Ministry of Food in which the statistics were prepared.

Taxation during the War

SIR JOSIAH C. STAMP, K.B.E., etc. Chief Statistical Expert of the Treasury and technical adviser to the government on taxation, will contribute the monograph on war taxation.

5. Shipping and Commerce

The General History of British Shipping during the War

Mr. E. ERNEST FAYLE, at present Official Historian to the Cabinet on Shipping, will write the history of British shipping for the Endowment after finishing the official history. The Endowment history and the official history will therefore supplement each other, affording a chance for discussion not otherwise possible and also using materials not otherwise available.

Allied Shipping Control: an Experiment in International Administration¹

Mr. J. A. SALTER, Director of Ship Requisitioning, Secretary of the Allied Transport Maritime Council and chairman of the Allied Maritime Transport Executive, describes the administration of the British mercantile marine and the working of the Inter-Allied control. This volume is ready for the press.

¹ Published since this report.

History of the British Economic Blockade of Germany

By Mr. H. W. C. DAVIS, C. B. E.

6. Production and Industry

Coal Industry during the War

SIR RICHARD REDMAYNE, member of the Fuel Research Board of the Coal Conservation Committee, of a Coal Distribution Committee, of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, etc., recognized authority on coal mining, will describe the coal industry during the war.

The Munitions Industries

The Ministry of Munitions has been preparing an exhaustive history, under the editorship of Mr. G. I. H. LLOYD, in some fifty volumes. While the larger part of this history will remain secret, some volumes will probably be published. The British Editorial Board, therefore, have gone slowly in this field in view of the need of articulating their history with the official one.

The British Iron and Steel Industries during the War

By Mr. W. T. LAYTON, C.H., C.B.E., Director of National Federation of Iron and Steel Trades; Ministry of Munitions; member of Munitions Council; Chief of the Economics Division, secretariat of League of Nations, etc.

Wool Trade during the War

Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK, who is writing the history of the wool trade, was in the War Contracts Department in a position of administrative responsibility and in touch with the history of the wool control.

Cotton Control Board

Mr. H. D. HENDERSON, secretary of the Cotton Control Board, has already written this monograph. He is university lecturer in economics at Cambridge and Fellow of Clare College.

Food Production in England

By Sir THOMAS MIDDLETON, Deputy Director General of the Food Production Department and Assistant Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

British Fisheries during the War

Professor W. A. HERDMAN, distinguished British scientist in the field of marine biology. Was adviser to the government on fisheries during the war.

7. Labor

The Labor Unions

The Labor Research Department (Mr. G. D. H. COLE), under the editorship of Sir WILLIAM BEVERIDGE and Professor E. C. K. GONNER, will contribute separate monographs from the standpoint of the different federations of trade unions dealing with the history of British labor during the war, as follows:

Transport trade unions (excluding railways)
Mining trade unions
Workshop organization
Railway trade unions
Relation of skilled and unskilled work people

The Labor Research Department has access to the records of these trade unions and these monographs are to be written from this documentary basis.

Labor Supply and Regulation

By Mr. HUMBERT WOLFE, Controller, Labor Regulation Department, Ministry of Munitions, during the war, now principal Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Labor. This monograph will naturally be written from the standpoint of government control and will be documented from the Ministry of Labor.

The Agricultural Laborer during the War

Mr. ARTHUR ASHBY, of the Ministry of Agriculture, will supply the monograph on this subject. He was mainly in charge of this department during the war.

8. Public Health

The Health of the Civilian Population during the War

By Dr. A. W. J. MACFADDEN, senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. This single volume will cover the vital statistics of Britain during the war, supplementing the official publications on this subject.

9. Local Histories

SCOTLAND

It is planned to cover only certain aspects of the social history of Scotland, highly specialized localities or industries, etc.

The Clyde

Professor W. R. SCOTT, professor of economics at Glasgow University, and Mr. JAMES CUNNISON, lecturer in economics at Glasgow University, will undertake the social history of the Clyde Valley during the war.

Scottish Agriculture

Mr. H. M. CONACHER, Commissioner of Agriculture for Scotland, has written the monograph on this subject. It is now being edited preparatory to publication.

Scottish Fisheries

Mr. DAVID T. JONES, Secretary of the Scottish Fisheries Board, will write a short monograph on this subject, of especial interest owing to the proximity of the British fleet.

Scottish Textile Industries (jute)

Dr. J. P. DAY of University College, Dundee, and Mr. R. C. RAWLLEY, formerly of Glasgow University, now of the India Office Staff in India, will collaborate on the history of the jute industry, which was of great importance in the initial stages of the war in the history of price fixing.

Scottish War Charities

Miss N. SCOTT, formerly of Girton College, has prepared a short report on the materials for Belgians in Scotland, Serbian relief, etc.

WALES

A survey of the social history of Wales during the war is especially valuable because it is a self-contained unit with two chief industries, mining and agriculture. Mr. JONES, Assistant Secretary of the British Cabinet, will oversee the entire arrangement and has secured the following collaborators:

Professor H. J. W. Hetherington of Cardiff College
Professor A. E. Zimmern of Aberystwyth College
Mr. Robert Richards of University College, Bangor
Mr. David Thomas of the North Wales Trades and Labor Council

It is proposed to organize the work at these centers, and each divisional head has already secured the cooperation of a number of colleagues in economics and Welsh local history, so that practically the whole social life of Wales, which underwent a revolution in agriculture and mining, will be covered.

IRELAND

The Effects of the War on the Economic and Industrial Development of Ireland

By Mr. C. H. OLDHAM, former professor of commerce, University College, Dublin.

This single monograph dealing mainly with the history of Ireland during the war will cover the general economic history of Ireland. Special monographs may be arranged for at some future date.

ENGLAND

Through the cooperation of the British Academy (Sir ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Secretary) an important conference was held on local war records at Kings College, September, 1920, at which an initial committee was formed to secure the adequate preservation of local war records in England. The relation of this work to the economic history of the war period was clearly understood and if the program of the Committee can be carried out it will be of great value to future research.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the British Editorial Board, as chairman of this committee, and the Secretary of the British Academy, with the assistance of Dr. M. E. BULKLEY, is in touch with local organizations and libraries throughout the Kingdom.

FRANCE

I—EDITORIAL BOARD

Professor CHARLES GIDE, *Chairman*. Professor of political economy at the University of Paris (Faculté de Droit). Member of the Committee of Research of the Carnegie Endowment, 1911-1920. General economics.

M. ARTHUR FONTAINE, *Vice Chairman*, Directeur du Travail, Ministry of Labor; president of the Commission of the Saar Valley; president, Governing Body, International Labor Office; Director of Labor during the whole war; equally distinguished as engineer and economist.

Professor HENRI HAUSER, *Secretary*. Professor of history in the University of Paris. Chief of Section in the Ministry of Commerce during the war. Member, government Committee of Research. Author of work on German war economics.

Professor CHARLES RIST, professor of political economy at the University of Paris (Faculté de Droit). Member of committee of research appointed by the French Government during the war to analyze economic conditions. Author of a standard work on German war finance and authority on French finances.

Professor J. T. SHOTWELL, *ex-officio*.

II—PRELIMINARY PLAN OF MONOGRAPHS

1. Monographs agreed upon

Bibliographical Guide to the Literature concerning France for the Economic History of the War

Dr. CAMILLE BLOCH, General Inspector of Libraries and Archives of France, Director of the *Musée de la Guerre* (the War Museum of France) will prepare the bibliographical guide to the war literature, both published and in semi-official circulation. The resources of the War Museum make this the one center at which such a guide can be prepared.

Administrative and Constitutional Changes caused by the Economics of the War in France

M. CHARDON, Councillor of State, will contribute a volume similar to those on the War Government of Great Britain by Professor Adams, and of Austria by Professor Redlich.

French Industry during the War

M. M. ARTHUR FONTAINE and ALBERT AFTALION, professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Lille, will direct the researches in this field, and contribute a monograph dealing with questions of government action.

The Organization of War Industries

M. ALBERT THOMAS, First Minister of Munitions and of War Supplies, Director of the International Bureau of Labor, Cabinet Officer for over two years of the war, will contribute the narrative of both his ministries and the data of the economic and social history of France as witnessed at industrial centers during the war.

Government Control—National and International

M. ETIENNE CLEMENTEL, who held during the war the following offices: Minister of Food Supply (*Ravitaillement Civile*), of Public Works, Transports, Agriculture, Labor, Merchant Shipping, Posts and Telegraphs, and of Commerce, French member of Inter-Allied Boards, etc., will prepare a historical and fully documented survey of some of the chief phases of his work, from the economic point of view. No other French statesman saw more of the economic history of France during the entire war than M. Clementel.

Rationing and Food Control

By M. ADOLPHE PICHON, Councillor of State, French Member of the Reparations Commission, *Maître des requêtes* of the Council of State, formerly secretary of President Poincaré.

Price Fixing

Professor CHARLES GIDE, who will undertake this survey, is a recognized authority in this field.

Statistical Study of Prices during the War

By M. MARCH.

French Commercial Policy during the War

Professor HENRI HAUSER will take the direction of studies dealing with the blockade, bringing his official experience to bear upon the history.

The Blockade

M. DENYS-COCHIN, Member of the French Academy, formerly Minister of Blockade and Deputy, will contribute this study of the economic aspects and the policy of the blockade as developed in France.

Changes in French Commerce during the War

Professor CHARLES RIST will undertake the study of the shifting of French commerce due to the war, of supplies of materials for France, marketing, etc., questions of pressing importance to France today.

French Merchant Shipping during the War

By M. PAUL GRUNBAUM-BALLIN, President of the *Conseil de Préfecture de la Seine*; during the war, attached to the Maritime Transport Commissariat and the Shipping Board.

Internal Waterways, Freight Traffic

By M. PICARD DE KERVILER, Chief of the Waterway Section at the Ministry of Public Works, Chief Engineer of Roads and Bridges.

Reorganization of French Ports

By M. GEORGES HERSENT, Engineer.

Internal Freight Traffic during the War

M. MARCEL PESCHAUD, Secretary General of the Orleans Railroad, will direct the studies dealing with this subject and also with *French Railroad-ing during the War* in connection with other collaborators.

Coal and Coal Mining

By H. PEYERIMHOFF, formerly *Maire des requêtes* at the Council of State and Secretary General of the Government of Algeria; Secretary General of the French Committee of Coal Mines.

Metallurgy and Mining

M. ROBERT PINOT, Member of the Board of Directors of the *Comité des Forges de France*, will direct a number of studies in this field.

The Chemical Industries

M. MAUCLERE, Controller General of the Army, formerly General Director of the manufacturing of explosives at the Ministry of Munitions, Vice-President of the Reparations Commission, will direct a number of studies in this field.

Aeronautic Industries

By Colonel DHÉ, former Director of *l'Aéronautique Militaire*.

The Development of Hydraulic Power as a Result of the War

By Professor RAOUL BLANCHARD of the University of Grenoble, Director of the Institute of Alpine Geography.

Forestry and the Timber Industry during the War

By General CHEVALIER, Chief of Section at Ministry of War, Director during the War of *l'Office des Bois*.

French Agriculture during the War

M. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, formerly of the Ministry of Agriculture, will readjust a preliminary study already prepared for the Endowment to cover this field.

Wages during the War; Relations between Employer and Employee

By M. WILLIAM QUALID, Professor of political economy at the University of Strasbourg, formerly Chief of Section of the Ministry of Munitions and Chief of the Department of Foreign Labor, and M. PICQUENARD, Councillor of State and Director of Labor at the Ministry of Labor.

Unemployment during the War

By M. CREHANGE, Assistant Director at the Ministry of Labor, formerly Head of the Department of Employment.

Women in Industry under War Conditions

By M. FROIS, Inspector of Conditions of Labor, Member of the National Council for Public Health.

Syndicalism

By M. ROGER PICARD, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Unemployment.

Foreign and Colonial Laborers in France

By M. EDOUARD NOGARO, Professor of Political economy at the University of Caen, Chief of the Department of Manual Labor at the Ministry of Labor.

Problem of Housing during the War

By M. HENRI SELLIER, Councillor General of the Department of the Seine, Mayor of Suresnes, specialist on housing problems.

Statistics of Population

By M. HUBER, Director of *la Statistique générale de la France*.

The Cost of the War to France

Professor CHARLES GIDE will prepare a general study of the costs of the war to France. This is one of the most important volumes in the history of the war.

War Costs; Direct Expenses

By M. GASTON JEZE, Professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris, Director of *la Revue de Droit Public* and *la Revue de Législation et de science financière*; during the war, member of the Contract Commission and the Commission for the Liquidation of War Material.

War Finances

By M. TRUCHY, Professor of Political Economy at the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris.

The Money Market and French Banks

By M. A. AUPETIT, Secretary General of the Bank of France.

The Movement of Exchange

By M. DECAMPS, Chief of the Department of Economic Research of the Bank of France and in charge of its Division of Exchanges during the war.

Questions of Public Health and Hygiene

By M. LEON BERNARD, Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Paris, Technical Adviser of the Ministry of Health, delegate of France to the Division of Health of the League of Nations.

The Economic Redivision of France (Regionalism)

By Professor HENRI HAUSER. Professor Hauser was one of those in charge of the creation of the economic districts connected with the new Chambers of Commerce. The reform proposed goes to the roots of French national organization.

The Economic History of the Allied Troops in France

By M. EDOUARD DOLLEANS, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Dijon, Secretary of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris.

In addition there will be a number of contributions dealing with such subjects as:

Labor and Government Control

Labor in the Munitions Industries

Public Health (War Diseases, Epidemics, Tuberculosis, Alcoholism, etc.)

French Cities and the War

Colonies and North Africa
Invaded Regions (Special Studies)
Alsace-Lorraine and the War
The Allied Armies in France, Economic Consequences, etc.

BELGIUM

I—EDITORIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Dr. H. PIRENNE, Rector of the University of Ghent, Historian of Belgium, president of the Royal Commission on War Records, president *Union Académique Internationale* (of the Learned Societies of Europe), etc., will direct the Belgian history in cooperation with the editor. It is proposed to do without an editorial board. The list of monographs includes only those actually under contract.

II—PRELIMINARY PLAN OF MONOGRAPHS

The History of Belgium after the Armistice

By Dr. H. PIRENNE

The Deportation of Belgian Workmen and the Forced Labor of the Civilian Population during the German Occupation of Belgium

By M. F. PASSELECQ, lawyer at the Court of Appeals, Brussels. During the war *chef de service de documentation belge*; author of several works on the deportation of Belgian workingmen, etc.

The Food Supply of Belgium during the German Occupation

By M. A. HENRI, Chief of Section in the Ministry of Agriculture; during the war, secretary of the National Committee for Relief; author of works on Belgium during the German occupation.

German Legislation with Reference to the Occupation of Belgium

By M. M. VAUTHIER and M. J. PIRENNE. The authors are both lawyers at the Court of Appeals at Brussels and collaborated on the Commission of Inquiry concerning violations of international law in Belgium.

Unemployment in Belgium during the German Occupation

By M. E. MAHAIM, Professor at the University at Liège, Belgian representative at the Paris Peace Conference, member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, etc.

The Social History of Belgium during the German Occupation

By M. J. PIRENNE

Destruction of Belgian Industry by the Germans

By Count CH. DE KERCHOVE

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

I—EDITORIAL BOARD

Professor J. T. SHOTWELL, *ex-officio*, *Chairman*.

Professor Dr. Freiherr FRIEDRICH VON WIESER, professor of political economy in the University of Vienna, formerly Minister of Commerce for Austria, member of the Committee of Research of the Carnegie Endowment (1912-1917), *Honorary Secretary*.

Professor Dr. Freiherr CLEMENS VON PIRQUET, professor of the faculty of medicine, University of Vienna, General Commissioner for Austria for the American Relief, head of the Children's Hospital, Vienna, etc. *Honorary Treasurer*.

Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hungary, formerly Minister of Hungary at Vienna, Minister of Finance (with Czernin) during the war. Member of the Board for Hungary.

Dr. RICHARD RIEDL, Chief of Section of the Ministry of Commerce, General Commissioner for War and Reconstruction. Adviser for industrial history.

Dr. RICHARD SCHÜLLER, Chief of the Economic Section of the Austrian Foreign Office. Adviser for commercial history. Formerly Chief of the Section of the Ministry of Commerce.

II—PLAN FOR MONOGRAPHS

Owing to the great intricacy of the subject, the program for the Austro-Hungarian history has been prepared in detail. This, however, is primarily for the guidance of the editors and authors in planning the work and will be less in evidence when the history is written, as each monograph in this section will, as in other countries, stand largely by itself.

PART I—WAR TIME ECONOMICS (1914-1918)

1. History of the War Economics of Austria Hungary in General

Bibliography

Professor Dr. O. SPANN, professor of political economy of the University of Vienna, collaborator of the *Kriegswissenschaftliches Komitee in Kriegsministerium*, 1916-1918, will prepare a bibliographical guide to the literature, both published and in semi-official or private circulation bearing upon the Austria-Hungarian economic war history.

General Introductory Survey—Economic

A twofold history of the monarchy is proposed, geographico-economic and historico-economic. Plans for the former, to be prepared by the co-operation of geographers and economists, depend upon the decision of the Endowment as to the publication of maps, etc. The historical section will be written by Dr. RICHARD SCHÜLLER.

General Introductory Survey—Political

Professor Dr. JOSEPH REDLICH of the University of Vienna, former Minister of Finance, historian and jurist, will contribute a monograph for the Hapsburg Monarchy similar to that by Professor Adams in the war government of Great Britain, describing the political structure of the Hapsburg Monarchy in so far as that must be understood in order to follow the history of government control. He will also trace the effects of war, and war time economics, upon bureaucratic government, etc.

The Blockade and its Economic Effects

His Excellency, Professor WIESER, will take charge of a general study of the history of the blockade as it affected the various elements of the economic life.

Dr. SCHÜLLER will prepare a comprehensive statement of foreign trade and commercial and financial balance under the blockade.

The Blockade and Measures taken to meet it

Sektionschefs Dr. RIEDL and Dr. SCHÜLLER will describe the commercial policies with which they were largely concerned during the war, especially negotiations with the neutrals and with the allies of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The Economic Use of Occupied Territories: Russia and Roumania

His Excellency Dr. GRATZ and Dr. SCHÜLLER, who were economic advisers for Austria-Hungary at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, will write the monographs describing the economic use made of Russia and Roumania.

The Economic Use of Occupied Territories—Serbia, Montenegro, Albania

General KERCHNAWE, chief of staff of the army of occupation in Serbia, will write this history. General Kerchnawe was responsible for the economic exploitation of Serbia. (A Serbian parallel volume is to be planned.)

The Economic Use of Occupied Territories: Italy

Author not yet selected.

War Economics—Military

A number of monographs is to be prepared in this field, but preliminary negotiations have but emphasized the difficulties, partly owing to the fact that cooperation must be largely made with military officials and technical experts. The following topics come in this division:

War time regulations (Kriegsleistungsgesetz—"D. O. R. A.") and their application

Organization of the military economic controls; the war ministry and its limitations; the extension of the activities of the Supreme Command

Special military functions; requisitions, control of private activities, seizures; etc.

Munitions and armaments, metal industries, etc.

The economy of the army in the field and its supplies
 The navy
 The use of war prisoners
 Railways, shipping, post, etc.

War Costs and the Means Taken to Meet Them

Statistical study of the transition to a restrained economy

Paper money

The Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Bank

Gold reserves

Gradual weakening of exchange and its effects on commercial policy

Money in the Occupied Territories

Negotiations are under way by which it is expected to place the banking problem in the hands of one of the chief officials of the bank and to entrust the financial history to one of those in control in the Ministry of Finance.

"Mittel-Europa"; the Preparation of a new Joint Economy

Negotiations for the commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Germany

The new "compromise" between Austria and Hungary

The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest

It was during the ministry of Baron Wieser that the plans for an economic "Mittel-Europa" were carried out—as far as they ever got. Dr. SCHÜLLER was the negotiator for Austria, Dr. GRATZ for Hungary. This volume, their joint production, will contain valuable documents.

The Exhaustion and Disorganization of the Hapsburg Monarchy

Temporary break-down in 1914

The Hindenburg program

Exhaustion as seen in armament supplies, traffic stoppage, etc.

Civil versus military control

Strained relations of Austria and Hungary

Professor WIESER will undertake the study of this important chapter of the general history.

The Break up of the Monarchy

Dissolution of Austria-Hungary through

(a) Armistice

(b) Revolutions

(c) Peace treaty

The dissolution of the common economy

(a) Money

(b) Commerce

(c) Production

Dr. RICHARD SCHÜLLER will give a general survey of this field. The more specific study of various subjects is taken up below.

2. War Time Economy of the Empire of Austria (1914-1918)

General Introductory Survey of the Economics of Austria before the War

Professor WIESER will edit studies covering such topics as the following:

The different economic and industrial divisions of the country (Alpine, Adriatic, Sudetic, Carpathian)

Economic and industrial production considered geographically and according to the different trades.

External trade

Consumption studied according to classes and localities

Cartels and other organizations of producers

The supply of goods. The boundaries of political and private economy before the war.

General Survey of War Economy in Austria

A series of monographs will cover the field in detail, according to the following plan:

1. *Economic Survey*

Political war economy as determined by the blockade; relations with allies, neutral markets, etc. Meeting the needs of war, military and civil. Extension of political control.

2. *Structural Survey*

The war organizations; the period without Parliament (until 1917) and the Parliamentary period. War bureaucracy, "centrals," etc. Commercial organizations. Organizations of consumers. General commission for war and reconstruction.

3. *Historical Survey*

(a) Moratorium. Transformation to war production. Beginning of control, raw materials and food.

(b) War Economy at its height. New production and complete control. Military organizations and the citizens. "War Profits."

(c) Exhaustion of the last year, in goods and strength. Social, national and parliamentary opposition. Territorial separation. Illegal trade, etc.

Regulation of Food Production and Agriculture

Dr. H. LOWENFELD-RUSS, who was Food Controller for Austria during the war, will contribute this section under a detailed plan, of which the following are the main heads. See also the treatment of relevant topics under Public Health.

- 1 Introductory survey of Austrian agriculture and food production prior to the war, according to economic class groups and geographic units. Statistics of food production, and of milling and other industries of consumption. The food deficit of Austria; importations from Hungary and foreign countries. Organization of the trades. Feeding Vienna.

2. The beginnings of control (to 1915). Regulation of the supplies of the different materials in detail. Price fixing. The illegal trade. Consequences.
3. Supplies from outside Austria; Hungary, the occupied territories, etc.
4. Organization of the food service, etc.
5. Effect of the war on food production and consumption.

Regulation of Industry

Dr. RICHARD RIEDL, of the Ministry of Commerce, who, as General Commissioner for War Economy and Reconstruction, was the head of the system of government control in industry for Austria, will edit this section and contribute himself the general survey.

The industries covered include iron and other metals, textiles, chemicals, glass, wood, cement, etc.

It is also proposed to have a series of studies of these by those who represent the nongovernmental point of view.

Detailed plans to follow.

Regulation of the Coal Industry

Dr. E. HOMANN, Minister for Public Works 1917-1918, who conducted the difficult task of distributing the coal at the time of exhaustion, will (conditionally) contribute this section.

Regulation of Transport and Communication

This monograph will be by one of the leading railroad men of Austria, whose name will be announced shortly.

Regulation of Commerce and the Problem of Illegal Trades (Schleichhandel)

Unassigned.

Price Fixing

Unassigned.

The Finances of War Economy in Austria

Dr. SPITZMÜLLER, Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank during the war, 1914-1917, Minister of Commerce and later Minister of Finance, will (conditionally) contribute this section, dealing with military expenditures, losses in exchange, war loans and taxes, and banking problems.

Regulation of Foreign Exchanges, etc.

Unassigned.

Regulation of Labor and Problems of Social Welfare

The contributor is one of those mainly concerned with the success of the social welfare aspect of war government.

Provision for the War Injured

See also under Public Health.

3. War Time Economy in the Kingdom of Hungary (1914-1918)

Plans for the economic history of Hungary have been drawn up at Vienna, but details can only be arranged in Hungary itself. It is proposed to embody the main outlines of the history in the survey by Dr. GRATZ, but some special monographs are essential.

General History of the War Economics of Hungary

Dr. GUSTAV GRATZ will undertake this survey, following in general a plan already outlined and agreed upon. The survey can not be written as a whole, however, until some of the special monographs, noted below, will have been written. The plan for Dr. Gratz's volume is too long to be quoted here.

Special Monographs

Monographs will be assigned to specialists, dealing with the following topics: the history of *agriculture, industries, finance, commerce and labor and public health* in Hungary during the war.

PART II—PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE WAR

1. General and Military

General Medical Introduction and Survey of Public Health in Austria

Professor Dr. CLEMENS VON PIRQUET, editor of the section, general commissioner of Relief Work in Austria, will write this section.

General Military Introduction. The Austro-Hungarian Armies

Col. GEORG VEITH in collaboration with Professor PIRQUET.

The Health of the Army

To be treated in a series of five short monographs as follows (authors to be announced):

The surgeon at the front

Organization of the surgical service

Field hospitals and epidemic army hospitals

Military medical service out of the war area

Civilian hospitals and military service

2. General Medical Survey of Public Health as affected by the War

A series of short articles written by medical specialists covering the whole subject of war time diseases. This is highly specialized, but will furnish otherwise inaccessible data to the student of the social effects of war. The data are of especial value as Austrian medicine had mainly to combat those "Asiatic" diseases which are the deadliest accompaniment of war. The following series of from 10 to 40 pages each is proposed for this section. As not all the acceptances are in hand, names of authors are withheld for the present.

General article on the Pathology of Infectious Diseases, especially in War Time

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Chickenpox during the War

Abdominal Typhoid as a War Epidemic

Smallpox during the War

Spotted Fever as a War Epidemic

Febris recurrens as a War Epidemic

Cholera Cases during the War

Grippe Cases during the War

Measles and the War

Dysentery considered as a War Disease

Paratyphus A and B, War Epidemics; Paratyphus C, a War Disease

*The Influence of the Experiences of the World War on Clinical Surgery
Sanitation through Delousing, through Disinfection of Buildings, Railroad
trains, etc., Sanitation of Malaria Regions. Malaria in the Army*

The Fight Against Infectious Diseases through Active and Passive Immunization

Anthrax and Lyssa; War Experiences

The War and Female Diseases. Decrease of the Birth Rate

3. Nutrition and Public Health

Starvation as Affecting Children

*The Influence and Effects of the Starvation Period on Tuberculosis of the
Child Age*

*The Influence and Effects of the Starvation Period on Tuberculosis of
Adults*

Starvation of Adults

Detrimental Effect on Nursing Mothers due to Starvation

The Birth Weight of Children during the Years 1910-1920

Barlow's Disease as a Consequence of Starvation

The Increase of Rickets Cases due to the Starvation Period

Child Welfare Work; Child Travel at Home and to Foreign Countries,

The State Control of Foodstuffs in the Light of Dietetics

The Adulteration of Foodstuffs during the War and Post War Period

The American Child Welfare Mission

4. Vital Statistics

This section is to be developed after some initial researches, now under way under the direction of Professor WESTERGAARD, are available. Professor WIESER and the economists on the Board will cooperate with Professor PIRQUET to secure complete lists.

The Vital Statistics of the Austro-Hungarian Armies

*The Vital Statistics of the Civilian Population in Austria. General survey
from 1910-1920*

*Vital Statistics, Statistics on Mortality, Birth Rate, Infectious Diseases,
Causes of Death in Vienna and Austria, from 1910-1920 (Tables with
short surveys)*

Tables on the State of Nutrition (Pelidisi) of the School Children of German Austria (Short Introduction, tables with brief remarks)
Graphic Representation of the Pelidisi Examinations

5. Social Effects of the War

A series of studies is planned in this field, to be written from the medical point of view but to have direct bearing upon the problems of sociology and economics. The list, as yet, is merely tentative.

The Psycho-Analytic Problem of the War

War and Race Mixture

War and Suicide

The Neglect of the Children and its Remedy, a Socio-Medical Problem

Welfare Work for Invalids

The War and Medical Training

PART III—ECONOMIC HISTORY FROM 1918 TO THE PRESENT

1. The Republic of Austria

Studies of the following subjects are essential to an understanding of the effects of the war upon Austria. The topics are as yet unassigned.

The Economic Conditions after the War

The provisions of the peace treaty. The extent of economic separation of the new states. Austria, and especially Vienna, cut off from supplies. New social movements and tendencies of working class and middle classes. Effect of new taxes. Crises.

The Reparations Commission and International Action

The Readjustment of the Administration

Gradual lessening of government regulation. End of war time "controls." New economic organizations.

Foreign Commerce

End of Blockade; new treaties, transport conditions, etc.

Government Regulation, etc.

Special studies of *food supply, industry, coal, railways, and shipping finances, prices, exchanges, labor and social welfare.*

ITALY

I—EDITORIAL BOARD

Professor LUIGI EINAUDI, *Chairman*. Professor of finance at the University of Turin. Member of the Italian Senate. Editor, *La Riforma Sociale*.

Professor PASQUALE JANNACCONE. Professor of statistics at the University of Turin, formerly Professor of political economy and General Secretary of the International Institute of Agriculture. Editor of the *Biblioteca dell'Economista*, Associate Editor, *La Riforma Sociale*.

Professor UMBERTO RICCI, Professor of statistics at the University of Pisa. Chief of the Statistical Division of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Professor J. T. SHOTWELL, *ex-officio*.

II—PROVISIONAL PLAN FOR THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY

While plans for the Italian monographs are not finally determined, the following monographs indicate the work at present under way and the plans for the more immediate future.

Archival Material relating to the War

By Professor EUGENIO CASSANOVA, Superintendent of the Royal State Archives at Rome.

Economic Legislation of the War

By Professor ALBERTO DE' STEFANI, professor of political economy at the High School of Commerce of Venice, and during the war connected with the Historiographical Office of the Army.

Industrial Mobilization

To be arranged

Industrial Demobilization

To be arranged

Agricultural Mobilization

By Professor UMBERTO RICCI. This volume will contain a description of the displacement of agricultural labor and an inquiry into the effects of price control and other legal provisions affecting agriculture.

Agricultural Demobilization

By Professor ARRIGO SERPIERI, Director of the High School of Forestry of Florence, Chief of the Forestry Services during the war. This monograph will deal chiefly with the consequences of war on land tenure and with the technical and social problems in agriculture after the war.

Food Supply and Rationing of the People

By Professor RICCARDO BACHI, professor of statistics at the University of Macerata. Professor Bachi is the well known Editor of *L'Italia economica* and was one of the statistical experts to the Italian Delegation at Paris.

War Expenses and War Taxation

By Professor LUIGI EINAUDI. Besides his high repute as a scientist, Professor Einaudi was during the war a technical adviser to the Government in this field.

Currency Inflation and its Effects

By Professor PASQUALE JANNACCONE

Public Health in Italy as Affected by the War

By Professor GIORGIO MORTARA, professor of statistics in the High School of Commerce at Rome, Editor *Il Giornale degli Economisti*, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, Professor Mortara, an authority in the field of Italian demography, has had special opportunities for dealing with vital statistics during the war, as Chief of the Statistical Division at the General Headquarters of the Italian Army.

General Social History of the Italian People during and after the War

To be arranged

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

His Excellency, Dr. A. RASIN, Minister of Finance for Czechoslovakia during the first year of its history, will contribute the survey of his ministry under the title: *Financial Problems and Policy of Czecho Slovakia during the first year of its History*.

THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

I—EDITORIAL BOARD

Professor HARALD WESTERGAARD, *Chairman*, professor at the University of Copenhagen, member of the Committee of Research of the Carnegie Endowment, 1911-1920.

Professor N. RYGG, Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway.

Professor ELI HECKSCHER, University of Stockholm. Author of the Endowment's monograph on *The Continental System: A Study in the History of Commercial Warfare*.

Professor J. T. SHOTWELL, *ex-officio*.

II—PRELIMINARY PLAN OF MONOGRAPHS

Professor Westergaard has important documentary material in Copenhagen. The negotiations for monographs are under way, covering the economic and social history of the smaller Baltic countries, including Finland. No announcement is possible as yet, however.

THE NETHERLANDS

I—EDITORIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Professor H. B. GREVEN, formerly professor of political economy at the University of Leiden, member of the Committee of Research of the Carnegie Endowment, 1911-1920, will direct the work in The Netherlands. For the present it is proposed to do without a Dutch Editorial Board.

II—PLAN OF DUTCH MONOGRAPHS

The only work done so far in Holland is the gathering of the documentary materials under the direction of Professor Greven in the library of the Peace Palace at The Hague. Plans for monographs will be prepared this summer.

SWITZERLAND

Plans for the History of Switzerland have been delayed owing to a prolonged negotiation with a semi-official Board of Editors which has already in charge a somewhat smaller survey. It has been proposed to cooperate with this Committee, but the technical situation has not yet been cleared up. No announcement is therefore possible as yet.

PORTUGAL

The Economic History of Portugal during the War

MR. GEORGE YOUNG, author of *Nationalism and War in the Near East*, will contribute a general volume covering this entire field. Mr. Young was in Portugal during the war as British attaché and has written a history of Portugal. He is, at present, professor of Portuguese in London University.

GERMANY

The plans for initial studies for the economic and social survey of Germany await the personal investigation by the editor of possibilities of scientific co-operation.

THE UNITED STATES

It is proposed that the work in this field be limited, for the present, to a consideration of the preservation and cataloging of the documentary material for research in the economic and social survey of the war.

MR. WALDO G. LELAND of the Department of History of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has undertaken to prepare a guide to the documents under the title, *Guide to American Sources for the Economic History of the War*. This volume will be ready in a few months.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
General Editor.

NEW YORK,
March 8, 1921.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

In the last report which the Director of the Division of International Law had the honor to submit, he explained in detail the measures which the Division had taken in anticipation of a Third Hague Peace Conference, or of a similar nature, and, by making its results available, to facilitate the proceedings of that long expected conference. It was about to meet on the outbreak of the war; it should have met upon its conclusion, and it is bound to meet in the near future. Indeed, the call has already gone forth, and, although the Assembly of the League of Nations, meeting in Geneva in the months of November and December, was deaf to the call, wiser counsels are sure to prevail, and the world will meet again in conference at The Hague or elsewhere.

Renewal of the Hague Conferences

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, invited by the Council of the League of Nations to draft a project for a Permanent Court of International Justice, in pursuance of Article 14 of the Covenant, regarded the work of their hands imperfect unless it were to be supplemented from time to time by meetings of the nations in conference at stated intervals. The Advisory Committee, therefore, adopted the following resolution:

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Convinced that the security of States and the well-being of peoples urgently require the extension of the empire of law and the development of all international agencies for the administration of justice, recommends:

I. That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.
2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war.
3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.

4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

II. That the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the *Union Juridique Internationale*, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference to be submitted beforehand to the several Governments and laid before the Conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable.

III. That the Conference be named Conference for the Advancement of International Law.

IV. That this Conference be followed by further successive conferences at stated intervals to continue the work left unfinished.

This proposition, it may be said in passing, was proposed by Mr. Elihu Root, President of the Endowment, who had the honor to speak in behalf of American jurists and to secure the adoption of this recommendation, embodying ideas which he had expressed on more than one occasion and which had been laid without effect before the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at the Conference at Paris. While the resolution speaks for itself and manifests its purpose, it is nevertheless advisable to quote in this place the concluding portion of the proposal as originally presented, inasmuch as it shows the intimate and necessary connection between successive conferences of the nations at The Hague and the successful and beneficent operation of the proposed Permanent International Court of Justice. The text in question is thus worded:

Your Committee has reported a project for a Permanent Court with general jurisdiction for the decision of all justiciable questions between states submitted to it with the voluntary consent of parties, and with obligatory jurisdiction limited to the decision of the questions described in the 13th article of the Covenant of the League of Nations as arising under treaties and under the accepted rules of international law.

It is believed that the operation of the conferences now recommended will be continually to extend the domain of international law and thus continually to enlarge the obligatory jurisdiction of the court without losing the definite limits necessary to guard against the arbitrary exercise of power.

And it is believed that these institutions for the application of law to the affairs of nations, together with the present permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague retained for the disposal of questions properly subjects for arbitration as distinguished from strictly judicial action, will constitute a complete system for the effective and progressive observance of the rule of public right as the controlling force in the intercourse of nations.

The Permanent Court of International Justice

The question, therefore, presents itself, what is this Permanent Court of International Justice, and what is the relation of the Trustees of the Carnegie

Endowment to its inception and realization, that it should figure in the report of the Director of the Division of International Law?

The proposal to establish the Permanent Court of International Justice was made by the President of the Endowment when Secretary of State of the United States, in his Instructions to the American Delegates to the Second Hague Peace Conference, whereof the chairman was the late Joseph H. Choate, the first Vice President of the Endowment. It was laid before the Conference by Mr. Choate; it was explained and piloted through that body by the then Solicitor for the Department of State, now the Secretary of the Endowment, and the project known as the Convention for the Establishment of a Court of International Justice was largely his draft, and this draft convention is, to all intents and purposes, with sundry amendments and additions, the original of the project to which the Assembly of the League of Nations gave its approval on the 13th day of December, 1920. The proposal to establish the Court of Arbitral Justice in connection with the Prize Court, which at one time seemed likely to be installed at The Hague, was made by Robert Bacon, then Secretary of State of the United States and later an honored Trustee of the Endowment, whose loss his colleagues have not yet ceased to deplore. Under the Secretaryship of Philander C. Knox, Mr. Bacon's immediate successor, the Director of the Division, then Solicitor for the Department of State, negotiated, at Mr. Knox's direction, an agreement at Paris in March, 1910, by virtue whereof Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States agreed to take the necessary measures to secure the establishment of the Court of Arbitral Justice. The Director secured a unanimous recommendation of the Institute of International Law at its session in Christiania in 1912, and the promise of Mr. Loudon, then Minister for Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, to transmit a plan with the approval of his country for the establishment of the tribunal for at least nine Powers, to be open to any and all Powers which might be willing to utilize it, upon a footing of equality. This was in January, 1914, but in the summer of that year the aggressive policy of the then Austro-Hungarian Monarchy against Serbia, with the support of the then German Empire, plunged the nations into what has not improperly been called the World War.

By Article 14 of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, in the first section thereof, known as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Council of the League was directed to "formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice." To aid the Council in the performance of this arduous duty, that body invited jurists of the highest repute from twelve countries. The jurists selected from Argentina and Serbia were unable to attend. The jurists from Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain and the United States met at The Hague and began their labors on June 16, 1920, and adjourned on July 24, having devised a method of appointing the

judges of the proposed court acceptable alike to the so-called great and small Powers, thus assuring the ultimate constitution of the court.

The President of the Endowment was, as has been already stated, a member of this committee, and the Secretary of the Endowment had the honor to accompany him in an advisory capacity, upon his request and with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees. In view of these circumstances, therefore, the Director of the Division of International Law believes that he should set forth in this place the proceedings of the Advisory Committee culminating in the draft for a Permanent Court of International Justice, based upon the draft convention of 1907, the former succeeding, where the latter failed, through the acceptance of a method of appointing the judges proposed by the President of the Endowment.

American Proposal before the Second Hague Conference

In Mr. Root's instructions, dated May 31, 1907, to the American Delegates to the Second Hague Peace Conference, which met on June 15, 1907, he said:

The method in which arbitration can be made more effective, so that nations may be more ready to have recourse to it voluntarily and to enter into treaties by which they bind themselves to submit to it, is indicated by observation of the weakness of the system now apparent. There can be no doubt that the principal objection to arbitration rests not upon the unwillingness of nations to submit their controversies to impartial arbitration, but upon an apprehension that the arbitrations to which they submit may not be impartial. It has been a very general practice for arbitrators to act, not as judges deciding questions of fact and law upon the record before them under a sense of judicial responsibility, but as negotiators effecting settlements of the questions brought before them in accordance with the traditions and usages and subject to all the considerations and influences which affect diplomatic agents. The two methods are radically different, proceed upon different standards of honorable obligation, and frequently lead to widely differing results. It very frequently happens that a nation which would be very willing to submit its differences to an impartial judicial determination is unwilling to subject them to this kind of diplomatic process. If there could be a tribunal which would pass upon questions between nations with the same impartial and impersonal judgment that the Supreme Court of the United States gives to questions arising between citizens of the different States, or between foreign citizens and the citizens of the United States, there can be no doubt that nations would be much more ready to submit their controversies to its decision than they are now to take the chances of arbitration. It should be your effort to bring about in the Second Conference a development of the Hague tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are judicial officers and nothing else, who are paid adequate salaries, who have no other occupation, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility. These judges should be so selected from the different countries that the different systems of law

and procedure and the principal languages shall be fairly represented. The court should be made of such dignity, consideration, and rank that the best and ablest jurists will accept appointment to it, and that the whole world will have absolute confidence in its judgments.¹

The delegation complied with these instructions. On the first of August, 1907, Mr. Choate addressed the Conference and laid before it the following resolution of a general nature :

I. A Permanent Court of Arbitration shall be organized, to consist of fifteen judges of the highest moral standing and of recognized competency in questions of international law. They and their successors shall be appointed in the manner to be determined by this Conference, but they shall be so chosen from the different countries that the various systems of law and procedure and the principal languages shall be suitably represented in the personnel of the court. They shall be appointed for _____ years, or until their successors have been appointed and have accepted.

II. The Permanent Court shall convene annually at The Hague on a specified date and shall remain in session as long as necessary. It shall elect its own officers and, saving the stipulations of the convention, it shall draw up its own regulations. Every decision shall be reached by a majority, and nine members shall constitute a quorum. The judges shall be equal in rank, shall enjoy diplomatic immunity, and shall receive a salary sufficient to enable them to devote their time to the consideration of the matters brought before them.

III. In no case (unless the parties expressly consent thereto) shall a judge take part in the consideration or decision of any case before the court when his nation is a party therein.

IV. The Permanent Court shall be competent to take cognizance and determine all cases involving differences of an international character between sovereign nations, which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels and which have been submitted to it by agreement between the parties, either originally or for review or revision, or in order to determine the relative rights, duties or obligations in accordance with the finding, decisions, or awards of commissions of inquiry and specifically constituted tribunals of arbitration.

V. The judges of the Permanent Court shall be competent to act as judges in any Commission of Inquiry or Special Tribunal of Arbitration which may be constituted by any power for the consideration of any matter which may be specially referred to it and which must be determined by it.

VI. The Present Permanent Court of Arbitration might, as far as possible, constitute the basis of the court, care being taken that the powers which recently signed the Convention of 1899 are represented in it.²

It will be observed that this brief project was not only the basis of the draft convention for the Court of Arbitral Justice, but that it is the starting point of

¹ *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1907*, p. 1135.

² *Deuxième conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye 15 juin-18 octobre 1907. Actes et documents*, Vol. II, p. 1031.

the Permanent Court of International Justice. The court contemplated by the American Commission was to consist of fifteen judges, of recognized competency in questions of international law. The method of their appointment was to be determined by the nations in conference, but the judges were to be chosen with regard to the different systems of law and procedure and the principal spoken languages. They were to be equal in rank, enjoy diplomatic immunity and receive adequate salary. Thus constituted, the tribunal was to meet annually at The Hague, and was to remain in session as long as the judges of the court should consider necessary. The presence of nine members was necessary for a quorum, and of this quorum a majority was required for every decision. Its jurisdiction was as large as the parties should care to make it, covering all cases involving differences of an international character.

The judges might act as members of the commission of inquiry or special tribunal of arbitration, but no judge was to sit in a case in which his country was interested, except with the express consent of the parties. And, finally, the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration of 1899 was to be used as far as possible to constitute the new court. A draft convention was eventually drawn up, which carried into effect these provisions, but no method of appointing the judges was suggested which met with the general approval of the Conference. The adoption, however, of a draft convention of 35 articles, dealing with the constitution, competency and procedure of the proposed court, meant that the constitution of the tribunal was only a question of time. The idea was new to many of the members. The American Delegation was the only one which had instructions to introduce or to support a project of this kind. The Conference was busy with many other projects, and was pressed for time. It is therefore to be wondered at that the principle of the Permanent Court of Justice was accepted rather than that the court was not constituted at that time. The acceptance of the principle would have more than justified all the effort expended in its behalf, but more than this was accomplished. The Conference declared itself not only in favor of the principle in the abstract, but of the court in the concrete. The Conference recommended "to the signatory Powers the adoption of the project hereunto annexed, of a convention for the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice and its putting in effect as soon as an accord shall be reached upon the choice of the judges and the constitution of the court."

The draft convention had therefore been accepted by the Conference. Its adoption was recommended and the signatory Powers were recommended to put it into effect. To do this, it was necessary to agree upon a method of appointing the judges acceptable to all the Powers or to those among them which might be willing to constitute and to use the court. The greater the number of Powers, the greater the good, but the court in any event, however restricted the number accepting it. It is not meant to belittle the difficulty of agreeing upon the appointment of judges, but the acceptance of the idea that the controversies of

States should be settled by due process of law in a Permanent Court of Justice by the rules of law applicable to individuals, was a great and inestimable concession on the part of States which had theretofore made a shibboleth of force and had only agreed to the constitution of temporary tribunals of arbitration, and only then when they could pick arbitrators supposed to be favorable to their respective contentions instead of judges chosen in advance and therefore without reference to any particular claim. When the delegates of the American States met in conference in the Federal Convention at Philadelphia and agreed upon a Supreme Court of the States in which their disputes of a justiciable nature should be decided, the triumph of reason over force was won. The method of appointing the judges was indeed an important but separate question, and as such it was considered and settled. The President, as the executive power of the Union, was to nominate the judges, who were in each instance, however, to be confirmed by the Senate, composed of two members of each State and therefore representing the States of the Union. The next step, therefore, was to carry the recommendation of the Hague Conference into effect by discussion through diplomatic channels, in order to reach an agreement of the Powers upon the method of appointing the judges of the Court of Arbitral Justice.

Attempts to Establish the Court through Diplomatic Channels

The first attempt to establish the court through diplomatic channels was made by Mr. Robert Bacon, then Secretary of State and, as has been said, subsequently a Trustee of the Endowment. He had suggested that the London Naval Conference, which opened on December 2, 1908, and sat until February 26, 1909, having to its credit, or discredit, the Declaration of London, should vest the International Prize Court with the functions of the Court of Arbitral Justice and that, when so deciding, it should act under and in accordance with the draft convention for that court. Mr. Bacon's instructions to the American Delegates dated February 6, 1909, were in the following terms:

In order to confer upon the Prize Court the functions of an arbitral court contemplated in the first recommendation of the Final Act of the Second Conference, the Department proposes the following article additional to the draft protocol concerning the Prize Court. . . .

And any signatory of the Convention for the establishment of the Prize Court may provide further in the act of ratification thereof that the International Court of Prize shall be competent to accept jurisdiction of and decide any case arising between signatories of this proposed article submitted to it for arbitration, and the International Prize Court shall thereupon accept jurisdiction and adopt for its consideration and decision of the case the project of Convention for the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice adopted by the Second Hague Conference, the establishment of which was recommended by the powers through diplomatic channels.

Any signatory of the Convention for the establishment of the International Court of Prize may include in its ratification thereof the proposed article and become entitled to the benefits thereof.¹

The delegates to the conference, however, felt that they were called to supply the law for the Prize Court which the tribunal should apply under Article 7 of the Prize Court Convention, not to consider the means whereby the Court of Arbitral Justice should be established. They were not unfriendly to the idea, but regarded it as beyond the scope of their authority. They agreed, however, to recommend to their respective governments this method of constituting the Court of Arbitral Justice. Taking advantage of this condition of affairs, Mr. Bacon informed the Powers represented at the Naval Conference, by a cable dated March 5, 1909, that the Government of the United States would send a note setting forth the reasons which suggested that the Prize Court, then regarded as an existing institution, should be vested with the functions of the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice, and at one and the same time create a court to determine questions arising out of peace as well as those arising out of war. Mr. Philander C. Knox, who succeeded Mr. Bacon, sent a carefully reasoned note on this subject, dated October 18, 1909. It is only necessary to quote the proposal, which is alone material to the present purpose. Although it was not accepted, it nevertheless caused an exchange of views and resulted in an agreement of the sponsors of the Court of Arbitral Justice to set up the court at The Hague when the Prize Court had been established. Mr. Knox therefore proposed:

That in the instrument of ratification of the International Prize Court Convention, signed at The Hague October 18, 1907, any of its signatories consenting to invest the International Prize Court with the powers of a Court of Arbitral Justice shall signify its assent thereto in the following form:

Whereas it is highly desirable that the Court of Arbitral Justice, approved and recommended by the Second Hague Peace Conference, be established through diplomatic channels; and

Whereas investing the International Prize Court with the duties and functions of the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice would constitute for the consenting powers the said Court of Arbitral Justice, as recommended by the first *vacu* of the Final Act of the said Conference;

Therefore, the Government of _____ agrees that the International Court of Prize, established by the Convention signed at The Hague October 18, 1907, and the judges thereof, shall be competent to entertain and decide any case of arbitration presented to it by a signatory of the International Court of Prize, and that when sitting as a Court of Arbitral Justice the said International Court of Prize shall conduct its proceedings in accordance with the Draft Convention for the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice, approved and recommended by the Second Hague Peace Conference on October 18, 1907.²

¹ *Foreign Relations of the United States*, 1910. p. 602.

² *Ibid.*, p. 604.

It was evident from Mr. Bacon's initiative, followed up with such an elaborate note and a definite proposal by Mr. Knox, that the United States was in earnest as to the establishment of this court. Great Britain, Germany and France proposed a meeting at Paris of representatives of these Powers with a representative from the United States, in order to modify the Prize Court to meet certain objections made to it in its original form by the United States, and at the same time to see what effective steps could be taken to establish the Court of Arbitral Justice. At that meeting an agreement was easily reached upon the Prize Court, and it was further agreed that the Court of Arbitral Justice should be installed at The Hague after the Prize Court was called into being. The method of appointing the judges was to be that of the Prize Court, by virtue whereof the great Powers were to be permanently represented and the judges appointed by the small Powers to sit in rotation for a shorter period. It was to be expected that only a limited number of Powers would accept this method. It was therefore provided that the court should be established by those caring to do so, and that a contracting Power which did not have a judge upon the bench at the time of submitting a controversy could have its judge sit with the court in the decision of its case. In this way, it was felt that equality of large and small would be had at the time when it was most essential. The court was to consist of fifteen judges, nine of whom should constitute a quorum. Although the court was likely to be of limited membership, it was nevertheless to be international, as it was provided that the convention could only go into effect if eighteen Powers ratified it. If the total number of judges should be less than nine, as might happen, seven judges were then to constitute a quorum. That the international character of the court should be enhanced and its usefulness enlarged, it was provided that even noncontracting members might avail themselves of the court upon terms of equality with contracting members.

This agreement was reached at Paris, March 18, 1909. It was communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at The Hague, who agreed to submit it to the nations which had participated in the Second Hague Conference, and the four sponsors agreed to urge the establishment of the court through diplomatic channels. The failure to establish the Prize Court necessarily delayed the Court of Arbitral Justice, if it did not wholly prevent it from coming into being. Mr. Knox was disappointed at the delay and thought at one time of sending a representative of the United States to Europe in order to establish the Court of Arbitral Justice by direct negotiations with such Powers as might care to co-operate.

The end of President Taft's administration was at hand and it was thought advisable to take no further steps. Mr. Knox had intended to commission the undersigned for this purpose, and he drafted a project for a smaller number of judges. According to this plan drafted by the undersigned, Germany, the

United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Russia were to be invited to create the court for themselves. It was to consist of nine judges, five constituting a quorum, which would allow each country to designate a judge. It was believed that the assent of these Powers could be obtained and that the tribunal would become truly international by opening it upon terms of equality to nations which were not parties to the convention, allowing each noncontracting state to designate a judge during the trial of the case which it had laid before the court. To secure its establishment beyond the peradventure of doubt, it was provided that the convention should go into effect when seven Powers had ratified it, and the court should be established when five judges had been appointed. This plan aimed to get a court started, in the belief that when once it should come into being and its decisions should justify themselves, the nations would either use it as it was or would in conference agree upon a method of appointing the judges acceptable to all and thus make it a court of all the nations.

President Wilson apparently took no interest in an international court of justice. At least there is no word or act of his in its behalf. His Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, preferred his own treaties for the advancement of peace, by which the nations pledged themselves to submit their disputes to commissions of inquiry. The undersigned, therefore, with whom judicial settlement has been for many years a matter of faith, decided to see what could be done by private negotiation. He laid the plan in question before Mr. Root and Mr. Bacon, who approved of it, and he availed himself of a visit to Europe in the first month of 1914 to request Mr. Loudon, then Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, to make the project his own and to submit it on behalf of the Government of The Netherlands to the larger Powers. Mr. Loudon had always taken a deep interest in the proposed court, and in the month of October of the preceding year had stated his willingness to consider such a project. A memorandum was therefore prepared in its behalf and on January 12, 1914, Mr. Loudon pledged to the undersigned his support in behalf of the court.

Negotiations Discontinued by the War

But the Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne was assassinated on June 28, 1914. Austria accused Serbian authorities of complicity in the crime, and sent an ultimatum on July 23 to Serbia, giving that little country only forty-eight hours in which to accept the ten points, which if accepted would have made that kingdom dependent upon the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Assured of the dependence of Serbia, the railway from Berlin to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf assumed the proportions of a fact. Germany, therefore, stood by Austria-Hungary, if it were not responsible for the original attitude. It supported Austria-Hungary in its contentions that the Serbian matter was a purely local one, and rejected the claim of Russia that the Balkan question was a matter of general concern. The counter-mobilization of Russian troops against Austria-Hungary

and the refusal to demobilize upon dictation from Berlin led the German Emperor to declare war against Russia on August 1. War was also declared by Germany against France on August 3, and Belgium was invaded by German troops on the night of the third or the morning of the fourth of August, which brought Great Britain into the fray. The World War had begun; nation after nation was drawn into the conflict, and they had other things to think about than the Court of Arbitral Justice. The "ifs" of history are interesting but valueless, and, with full appreciation of this fact, the undersigned asserts that an International Court of at least nine members could have been and probably would have been established at The Hague within a twelvemonth of the outbreak of the war, had it not occurred.

By the fall of 1918 Germany had had enough of the war. It asked for an armistice in order to conclude peace. This was granted, and a conference of the Allied and Associated Powers, including the United States, which had declared war against Germany because of submarine operations, opened at Paris on January 18, 1919, to devise the terms of peace to be imposed upon Germany, which in the meantime had been deserted by its Kaiser and had established a republican form of government. President Wilson attended the conference in person and used all the power and influence which was his as representative of the United States to form a league of nations. A commission for this purpose was appointed by the conference at its session on January 25, consisting of two representatives of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, namely, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, and a single representative from each of the following countries: Belgium, Brazil, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia.

Provision for Court in Covenant of League of Nations

The original proposition laid before the commission by President Wilson did not contemplate the formation of an International Court of Justice. At least, there was no provision to that effect. Later it made its appearance. Mr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France and Commissioner Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, assured the undersigned that he would, in behalf of the nation which he had the honor to represent in the Commission on the League of Nations, insist upon the establishment of a Permanent International Court of Justice. How far Mr. Vesnitch's activity in and out of the Commission may have helped to bring this about, the Director is unable to say.

It is also a fact that Mr. Lansing, then Secretary of State and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States and now a Trustee of the Endowment, repeatedly urged President Wilson to provide in the Covenant for an International Court of Justice but to leave its constitution to experts appointed after the adjournment of the conference.

In any event an article to this effect was embodied in the final text of the Covenant.

Article 14 of the Covenant, for that is the name given by President Wilson to the convention for the establishment of the league, directs the Council of the League of Nations to "formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice," which tribunal was to be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto might submit to it, and also to "give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly." Article 13 of the Covenant regarded as "suitable for submission to arbitration" any dispute which could not satisfactorily be settled by diplomacy, and in such cases the members of the League agreed to "submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration." It was further provided in Article 13 that disputes "*generally* suitable for submission to arbitration" were those "as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach."

Had the word "generally" been omitted, it would have seemed that the parties to the Covenant created an obligation to submit such questions. Its presence, however, suggests that the contracting parties regarded such categories as susceptible of arbitral adjustment, and that no obligation was created even if one had been intended. The fact is, however, there was to be a court, although it might require the consent of both parties in litigation to resort to it for such questions as were enumerated in Article 13. The Council apparently doubted its capacity to draft an acceptable plan, and it therefore invited the following representative jurists from twelve Powers to draft a plan to be submitted to the Council for its consideration:

Argentina: Señor Luis Maria Drago
Belgium: Baron Descamps
Brazil: Mr. Clovis Bevilacqua
France: Mr. Henri Fromageot
Great Britain: Lord Phillimore
Italy: Professor Carlo Fadda
Japan: Mr. Satsuo Akidzuki
Netherlands: Dr. B. C. J. Loder
Norway: Mr. G. W. W. Gram
Serbia: Mr. Milenko R. Vesnitch
Spain: Mr. Rafael Altamira
United States: Mr. Elihu Root

Messrs. Drago and Gram were unable to attend because of impaired health. Mr. Vesnitch had lately assumed the duties and responsibilities of Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and was also unable to be present. Mr. Fromageot was busy with the negotiations at Paris in connection with

the peace treaties. Mr. Akidzuki declined. Mr. Bevilaqua could not leave Brazil. The result was that Mr. Hagerup of Norway was selected in lieu of Mr. Gram. Mr. Weiss was invited to replace Mr. Fromageot, which he was unable or unwilling to do, whereupon Mr. de Lapradelle, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris, was appointed. Mr. Adatci, Minister to Belgium, appeared instead of Mr. Akidzuki, former Japanese Ambassador to Vienna. Mr. Raoul Fernandez, member of the Reparation Commission was asked by Mr. Bevilaqua to represent him. He substituted for Mr. Bevilaqua until the last week of the session, when he was appointed member in his own behalf. Mr. Ricci-Busatti replaced Professor Fadda of Italy at the eleventh hour without an assignment of reason for the change.

Meeting of Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague

The committee met at The Hague, held an informal session on the 15th of June, its formal opening session on the 16th, and adjourned on July 24, having completed the purpose for which it had assembled.

Mr. Root proposed at the first business meeting on the 17th to take the draft convention for the establishment of the Court of Arbitral Justice of the Second Hague Peace Conference as the basis of the committee's deliberations, and to regard the plan drafted at The Hague in February, 1920, by representatives of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland—and hence called the Five-Power Plan—as in the nature of a report, to be considered in connection with each article. This would have facilitated the task with which the members of the committee were confronted, inasmuch as the draft convention of 1907 had been taken as the basis of the Five-Power Plan, with modifications and additions which seemed desirable to the representatives of the five governments. This course was, however, not pursued in the beginning, although the result was much as if it had been consciously done. The feeling was expressed by more than one member that things were possible in 1920 which could not have been accomplished in 1907. It may be said here, before passing to the consideration of the project and the means by which its provisions were adopted, that the plan as adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its first session at Geneva in December, 1920, rejected some of the possibilities of 1920, and preferred in its main features the draft project of 1907. Although perhaps the members of the Advisory Committee would have resented the statement, it was thus really a fact that their main purpose and their crowning achievement was to devise a method of appointing the judges and thus constitute the court in accordance with the recommendation of the Second Hague Peace Conference.

Method of Appointing the Judges

What was this method? It was of American origin and it was proposed by the American member, Mr. Root. The discussion in the committee showed

that the large States were unwilling to enter the court unless they were reasonably assured of permanent representation, and the representatives of the smaller States were unwilling to concede the right of permanent representation to nationals of the great Powers. It was the question before The Hague Peace Conference of 1907. It was the question before the Federal Convention composed of official representatives of the American States which met in Philadelphia in 1787. It was solved by the body of 1787, and the solution then made was adopted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists in 1920. As Mr. Root has said a number of times since his return, the American experience was taken over bodily and it made the court.

What was this experience? In framing a more perfect union of the American States, for the union under the Articles of Confederation was far from perfect, all the delegates at one time or another expressed themselves in favor of a legislative body for the union to be composed of two branches. In the lower house, called appropriately the House of Representatives, the basis of membership was that of population, which gave to the larger States preponderance in that body. The smaller States were willing to concede this, recognizing that the membership of one branch should bear a direct relation to the mass of population within each State. When the delegates of the large States proposed, however, that the upper house should be chosen by the lower house or in such way as to secure preponderance in that body as well, the smaller States resisted and threatened to break up the convention, as they were unwilling to form a union in which they would be at the mercy of the large States. The result was a compromise, in favor of the smaller States, be it said, by which each State, small or large, was to be represented in the upper chamber, called the Senate, by two senators, chosen by each of the States, small or large. As a measure to become an act required the assent of both of these bodies and as the small States were destined to be more numerous than the large, it followed that each of these bodies would have a check upon the abuse of power by the other. Mr. Root called attention to the fact that the League of Nations consisted of two bodies: the Council and the Assembly. In the Council the large Powers had a preponderance, inasmuch as the five Principal Allied and Associated Powers—the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States—were to be permanently represented. The four remaining members of the Council were to be chosen by the Assembly. On the other hand, in the Assembly, made up of representatives of all the members of the League, in which each State had but one vote, although it might have as many as three representatives, the smaller States had a preponderance of power. Mr. Root therefore suggested that the judges of the proposed court should be elected by the separate and concurrent action of the Council and the Assembly, and that only those persons who had received a majority in each body should be elected. This appealed to the members of the committee as a practicable solution, and it was adopted.

There were counter-propositions: that of Sweden, in which the judges of the proposed court were to be elected by the members of the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the Five-Power Plan, according to which the Assembly was to elect the judges. The result here was a compromise. It was proposed that the national group of the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration, which consists of not more than four members appointed by each of the governments for a period of six years, should recommend a list of persons who in their opinion were competent and who would be willing to accept the duties and functions of judges of the proposed court. After considerable discussion, this method was adopted, with the proviso that no group should nominate more than two persons and that the nominees might be of any nationality. Mr. Root's proposition in this matter had been that the national group should nominate not more than four persons, of whom not more than two should be of the nationality of the group. Rejected by the Advisory Committee, this method was accepted by the Assembly.

It was foreseen by Mr. Root that there might be a conflict between the Council and the Assembly, and he suggested that it be avoided by adopting the practice of America, where in case of a difference of opinion between the House of Representatives and the Senate regarding a bill, a conference committee of an equal number of members from both the House and the Senate meets and under the pressure of public opinion agrees upon a compromise there. This solution likewise appealed to his colleagues on the Advisory Committee. Some of them felt, however, that the conference committee might fail, even though it was permitted by unanimous agreement to recommend a person or persons not contained upon the lists of the different national groups, which were to be transmitted to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and by him laid before the Council and the Assembly. The Committee therefore provided that in case of a difference of opinion which the conference committee could not reconcile, the judges already elected should choose from the list of persons recommended by the national group the members to complete the court, which was to consist of fifteen judges. One of the members of the committee foresaw that the judges might be equally divided and no election had. Hence, in case of a tie, it was provided that the eldest judge should have the casting vote. This method of election had the good fortune not merely of satisfying the scruples of the members of the Advisory Committee, but of being approved by the Council and the Assembly. The Federal Convention of 1787, which created the Supreme Court of the union of American States, is in no small measure responsible for the Permanent Court of International Justice of the Society of Nations.

As has been stated, the court is to consist of fifteen judges, of whom at present eleven are to be judges, in the Anglo-American sense of the term, and the other four deputy judges, a system which seems to exist on the Continent and elsewhere, and which seems to meet with the unstinted approval of the non-

English-speaking countries. It was foreseen that the time would come when Germany and Russia and perhaps Austria and the United States might be a party to the convention creating the court. It was therefore provided that the number of titular judges, to use the Continental term, should be raised to fifteen and the number of deputy judges from four to six. The titular or ordinary judges sit of right in the court. The deputy judges are intended to replace titular judges who are unable to attend the sessions of the court or to fill vacancies that may exist on the bench. They are to be called to sit according to a list which the court is to prepare. Titular judges and deputy judges are alike elected for a period of nine years, and the judge elected to fill a vacancy is to hold his appointment for the remainder of the term of his predecessor. At present there are to be eleven titular judges, which may be increased to fifteen. If, however, eleven judges are not available, deputy judges are to be summoned to sit, and in case eleven are not available, nine shall form a quorum.

Qualifications of the Judges of the Court

The judges, thus elected and summoned to the bench, are to "possess the qualifications required, in their respective countries, for appointment to the highest judicial offices," or are to be "jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law." The members of the Advisory Committee provided in the second article that the court was to be "composed of a body of independent judges elected regardless of their nationality." There is no harm in stating this if they believed it, and apparently they did. But as long as there are nations the question of nationality is sure to arise, and indeed nationality is distinctly recognized in other parts of the project.

Before dealing with these provisions, it is desirable to state another matter which is in the nature of a limitation upon the choice of the judges. In his Instructions to the American Delegates to the Second Hague Peace Conference, Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, suggested that the judges of the court should "be so selected from the different countries that the different systems of law and procedure and the principal languages" should be fairly represented. A provision to that effect was incorporated in the first article of the draft convention of the Court of Arbitral Justice, which contemplated "a court composed of judges representing the various juridical systems of the world." A requirement of a like nature met with no little opposition in the Advisory Committee. It was, however, accepted, inasmuch as the presence of judges trained in different systems of law would broaden the outlook of the judges and enable them to understand better the cases brought before the court for decision. It was essential, Mr. Root urged, to have an "understanding" court—a court whose members would understand the legal system and the system of procedure out of which the case had arisen.

It is a curious fact that some of those who opposed a recognition of different systems of legal procedure insisted that the "main forms of civilization" should be concerned in the choice of judges. In the end both views prevailed, as the electors are, according to Article 9, to "bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed as members of the court possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world." But this was not enough to secure an "understanding" court. After much discussion and the exhibition of considerable feeling, the Advisory Committee decided that to have an "understanding" court, it was desirable that a judge, trained in the legal systems of each of the litigating countries, might sit upon the bench and take part in the trial and disposition of the case upon a footing of equality with the judges from what might be called, for the purposes of litigation, neutral States. In a court composed of a small number of judges, this might be undesirable, as the presence of such judges might exercise a partisan influence in the administration of justice. In a large court, a court of eleven or fifteen, they would be in a minority, and, while they could assist the court in reaching a correct understanding of the case, they could not dominate the court or dictate its decision. A provision to this effect was necessary if the large States were to have a reasonable security that judges of their nationality would sit upon the bench, as it was common knowledge that if the method of electing was not calculated to secure this, the court would not be formed. It was manifestly unfair, therefore, that a judge of one of the large countries should be present when his country had a case before the court, and a smaller country, a party to the litigation, not represented. Equality would have been preserved if the larger State had been willing in such a case to withdraw its judge, but it was desirous that its judge should be present on this occasion. If the judge were to withdraw, there would indeed be a guaranty of judicial impartiality, but there would be no guaranty that the court in such cases would be an "understanding" court. This is one of the cases in which the dictum of Montesquieu should apply:

Il est ridicule de prétendre décider des droits des royaumes, des nations et de l'univers, par les mêmes maximes sur lesquelles on décide entre particuliers d'un droit pour une gouttière, pour me servir de l'expression de Cicéron.¹

Fortunately, the Advisory Committee agreed in the end with Montesquieu, and permitted judges of the nations in controversy to sit, although they would properly have been excluded from a national tribunal. It is perhaps proper to add that this detail, which, however, amounts to a principle, was the storm center of the committee and the rock upon which it almost split. Mr. Root of

¹ Montesquieu, *De l'esprit des lois*, Livre XXVI, chap. xvi.

the United States and Mr. Fernandez of Brazil were its most earnest advocates, Mr. Root on the ground that "without national members, the court would not be an 'understanding' court," Mr. Fernandez on the ground that "the smaller nations which could not hope to be members of the court would not be parties to its creation if they were excluded at the very moment when their presence was vital to their respective countries."

The representatives of the four Powers meeting in Paris in 1910 to secure the establishment of the Court of Arbitral Justice had already adopted the same principle in Article 4 of its draft convention, which provides that "if a contracting Power engaged in a controversy has, according to the rota, no judge sitting in the court, it may ask that the judge or substitute judge appointed by it sit with the court in judgment of the case."

Jurisdiction of the Court

The acceptance of this principle was the last step needed to complete the method for appointing the judges and thus to constitute the court. The Advisory Committee would have deserved well of the Society of Nations if it had stopped here and recommended the draft convention of 1907. They did not, however, stop here, and they drafted a complete project similar to, if not identical with, the draft convention for the Court of Arbitral Justice in many of its parts.

It is of the essence of a court that the party plaintiff summon the party defendant to litigate a case without an agreement of the defendant to join in the action. It is also of the essence of a court that the party plaintiff prepare its case, file it with the court and have it served upon the defendant; that the defendant prepare its reply or its statement of the case, file it with the court and have it served upon the party plaintiff. Each makes its own case in its own way, according to rules of court and procedure framed for this purpose, which have grown up as the result of centuries of experience. It is also of the essence of a court that the judges thereof be appointed in advance of the litigation.

On the contrary, it is of the essence of arbitration that the judges be chosen by the parties themselves, and that resort be had to the tribunal thus constituted by the joint action of the parties by a special agreement to resort to it. The court of 1907 was a court in the judicial sense in that its members were appointed in advance and not solely by the parties in litigation. It was an arbitral court in the sense that Article 17 provided that it was "competent to deal with all cases submitted to it, in virtue either of a general undertaking to have recourse to arbitration or of a special agreement." This clause meant, of course, that the parties would have to agree, either by a general convention or by a special agreement called the *compromis*, to submit the case to the court. No nation was to summon another to the bar of the court without that other's consent. The Advisory Committee of 1920 wished to draft a court of justice, not a court of arbi-

tration, and its members therefore provided that any of the parties to the court convention could, as in the case of an ordinary court, lay its case before the judges, informing the defendant of the action taken. If the defendant appeared and litigated, a judgment would be had after hearing the parties. If, on the contrary, the defendant, being duly invited to appear, failed to respond, the plaintiff might put in its case *ex parte*, and, proving it to the satisfaction of the court, receive judgment. This right was to be safeguarded by the express provision that diplomatic negotiations had been resorted to and had failed, and, in case of doubt as to this point, the court itself was to decide. It was of course recognized that the court would have to be one of limited jurisdiction; that the nations would not consent to be summoned before the court in all cases, although they might in some. Therefore the members of the committee vested the proposed court with obligatory jurisdiction under the four headings contained in Article 13 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which they added one, which was not new and which seemed to be necessary in certain conditions. Article 13 provided that—

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

To this the committee added the interpretation of a sentence rendered by the court.

Most of the committee felt it to be highly desirable that in these instances a State could summon another to court. The Japanese member denied that an obligation was created by the language of Article 13 and that in any event Article 14 of the Covenant only rendered the court "competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it." According to this interpretation, Article 13 defined a "dispute of an international character," but the court could not take cognizance of it without an agreement to that effect, inasmuch as Article 14 of the Covenant, providing for the establishment of the court, only vested the court with jurisdiction in disputes of an international character which were only to be submitted to the court by the parties thereto. The majority of the committee sought to overcome this difficulty by regarding the project as an agreement to submit disputes of the kind specified in Article 13 of the Covenant, leaving to a specific agreement disputes of a kind not included within those headings. The Japanese member dissented. The Italian member hesitated, but in the end refrained from a final statement of dissent. Mr. Root was strongly in favor of this method of procedure, incorporated in Articles 34 and 35 of the project. The English member, Lord Phillimore,

a distinguished Lord Justice of Appeal, and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, likewise favored it. Mr. Root, however, felt, and his distinguished English colleagues agreed with him, that the exercise of jurisdiction with which the court was to be vested should be in accordance with rules agreed upon in advance, which would prevent the court from enlarging its jurisdiction, as is apparently the case with all bodies. These rules were thus stated in Article 35:

ARTICLE 35

The Court shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction as defined in Article 34, apply in the order following:

- (1) International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States;
- (2) International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law;
- (3) The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- (4) Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.

Such, in very general terms, was the method of appointing the judges proposed by the Advisory Committee, approved by the Council and accepted by the Assembly. Such was the jurisdiction of the court, proposed by the Advisory Committee, but which failed to be approved by the Council and the Assembly. These two bodies apparently thought that the time was not yet ripe for a court in the technical sense of the word, and preferred for the time being a court to which resort should be voluntary, resting upon the agreement of the parties. In other words, the Arbitral Court of 1907 was more acceptable to them than the proposed court of 1920.

It does not seem necessary in this connection to take up the matter of procedure. It was understood in 1907, and it was expressly said in Article 22 of the draft convention, that the tribunal would follow the rules of procedure laid down in the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, except in so far as procedure was defined in the draft convention itself. The so-called Five-Power Plan, which the Advisory Committee took as the basis of discussion in the matter of procedure, took over into its text the relevant matter from the Pacific Settlement Convention, not only in its original form of 1899, but as revised by the Second Hague Conference of 1907, making sundry modifications and additions in the process.

It is, however, advisable to call attention to a speck, as it were, on the horizon, no larger than a man's hand, but which may yet assume very considerable proportions. It is of American origin, and is to be found in three of Secretary Bryan's treaties for the advancement of peace, those between the United States

and China and the United States and France, signed September 15, 1914, and that between the United States and Sweden, signed October 13, 1914, to the effect that the commission of inquiry should indicate the measures which in its opinion should be taken to preserve the rights of each party pending the delivery of its report in case the cause of the dispute should consist "of certain acts already committed or about to be committed." This provision appealed to the Advisory Committee; it was untouched by the Council, and, although modified by the Assembly, the Permanent Court of International Justice is to have, it would seem, something approaching the right to indicate, if it does not possess the power actually to issue an injunction.

Action by the League of Nations upon the Project

The project for the Permanent Court of International Justice drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its session at San Sebastian on August 27, 1920. It was decided to send it with a covering letter to the Powers in order to get an expression of opinion from them upon the project and its provisions. It was considered more in detail by the Council at its meeting in Brussels in October, 1920, when sundry changes were suggested in its text, the chief two being, first, the rejection of the article which would permit a nation to summon another nation before the court in a dispute of a character defined in Article 13 of the Covenant and as embodied in Article 34 of the Advisory Committee's project, and, secondly, the rejection of French as the sole language of the court for English and French, which the League considers as the official languages of that body. Condominium has not succeeded in international law, and in course of time has been replaced by the sovereignty of some one Power. Bilingual condominium is just as impossible, and no doubt that fact was patent to members of the Council and to the Assembly. Apparently the British Empire has made up its mind that the time has come to replace French by English as the language of diplomacy. One official language is clearly better than two, whatever the two may be. The undersigned, although his native language is English, is a partisan of French for three reasons: it is the language of diplomacy; it is the one foreign language which most people learn; and it is the language through which and by means of which the partisans of systems of law other than the Common Law of England learn the principles of their law and their methods of procedure.

As amended by the Council, the project of the Advisory Committee was laid before the first Assembly of the League of Nations which opened on November 15 and adjourned on December 19, 1920.

By resolution of December 13, 1920, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted unanimously the project for a Permanent Court of International Justice

as amended by it. It recommended that the project be submitted by the Council to the members of the League at the earliest moment for adoption in the form of a project. It provided that as soon as the project was ratified by the majority of the members of the League it should go into force, and the court called into being should decide the disputes laid before it by the members or States which had ratified it; and, finally, it declared that the protocol should remain open for signature by States mentioned in the annex to the Covenant, but which had not as yet entered the League.

As finally adopted, the project consists of 64 articles, to which is attached a very clever protocol of signature, which will permit the nations preferring the original draft of the Advisory Committee to sue and be sued without a special agreement. The protocol of signature is, therefore, to be considered as an integral part of the project, although it might not seem to be such at first sight. The project consists of three chapters, the first entitled "Organization of the Court," and made up of Articles 2 to 33, inclusive; the second, on the competence of the court, consists of Articles 34 to 38, inclusive; the third, dealing with procedure, consists of Articles 39 to 64, inclusive. To these there is prefixed the first article in the nature of a preamble, which is substantially identical with the corresponding article of the project drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists, as will be seen by the appendix to the present report,¹ in which the text drafted by the Advisory Committee is printed in parallel columns in English and French. Passages of the project of the Advisory Committee which were not retained by the Assembly are printed in brackets. The portions in italics did not appear in the Advisory Committee's draft, but were inserted by the Assembly. The changes proposed by the Council are indicated in footnotes. The successive stages of the process by which the project for the Permanent Court of International Justice reached its present form are thus evident at a glance. From an inspection of this document, it will appear that that section of the Advisory Committee's project devoted to procedure fared best at the hands of the Council and the Assembly. It will also appear that the section devoted to the organization of the court was retained in its main features, although many modifications, largely in the nature of additions, were made to it. It will appear, finally, that Chapter 2, devoted to the competence of the court, disappears, and that it has been replaced by new articles which in many instances are based upon the original draft of the Advisory Committee, where those articles were not opposed to the views of the Assembly, which, as has already been stated, appeared to prefer the Court of Arbitral Justice of 1907 to the Permanent Court of International Justice of 1920.

Some of these changes are of importance and require consideration, whereas others are matters of form or of lesser importance. The method of appointing the judges is preserved intact. The right of a national to sit upon the bench in the trial and disposition of a case is retained, as is also the right to appoint a

¹ *Post*, p. 149.

judge for the trial and disposition of a case if a country has not a judge of its own nationality in the court.

There was a conscious omission in Article 4 of the Committee's draft. It was pointed out in discussion, but it was thought advisable to leave it to the Council or the Assembly. There are some newcomers in the Society of Nations since 1907, as the consequence of the World War. As they have not as yet adhered to the Pacific Settlement Convention of 1907, they have not appointed their members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, who, divided into national groups, are to prepare lists of judges to be presented to the Council and Assembly of the League for their consideration.

In the next place, there is a modification in Article 5 which is a decided improvement. Mr. Root had proposed that each national group should nominate four persons, only two of whom could be fellow-countrymen of the members of the national group. Baron Descamps, president of the Advisory Committee, and Mr. de Lapradelle, one of its members, insisted upon not more than two, and the committee somewhat reluctantly yielded to their insistence. Mr. Hagerup was especially desirous that the number should be larger, so that the Council and Assembly should have the largest practicable list of competent persons from whom to make their choice. He was willing, indeed he proposed that the candidates nominated should never be more than double the number of seats to be filled. Rejected in the Advisory Committee, this provision was adopted by the Assembly. It is believed that this modification is a decided improvement upon the Committee's plan.

Articles 16 and 17 contain a modification of a very important nature, inasmuch as it shows an intention on the part of the Assembly to discriminate between the ordinary members of the court, on the one hand, and the deputy judges on the other. These two articles gave the Advisory Committee no end of trouble. It was their desire, as it doubtless was that of the Assembly, to secure the impartiality of the judges in so far as impartiality can be made by a provision to that effect. After much discussion, they agreed upon an article declaring the position of judge to be incompatible with the exercise of any function belonging to "the political direction, national or international, of States." There is no distinction here, between ordinary and deputy judges. Both were covered as members of the court. There was, however, a very decided feeling that a distinction should be drawn between an ordinary judge called upon to sit regularly in the international court, and a deputy judge, who might or might not be called upon to sit during the period for which he was elected. The partisans of deputy judges, who looked upon them as persons likely to be chosen as ordinary judges at later elections, advocated that there should be no distinction—the phrase "nursery of the court" was applied to them on more than one occasion during the discussion,—that the qualifications of each should be the same in all respects, even including salary. The Assembly did not share these views. It therefore modified Article 16

by providing that "the ordinary members of the court may not exercise any political or administrative function," and it expressly stated that it did not apply to deputy judges "except when performing their duties on the court."

In Article 17 of the original project, reproducing Article 7 of the draft convention for the Court of Arbitral Justice, it was provided that no member of the court, including ordinary judge and deputy judge, should act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case of an international nature. This the Assembly left untouched, but expressly removed the deputy judges from the inhibition, except "as regards cases in which they are called upon to exercise their functions on the court." This can only mean that the ordinary judges are looked upon as judicial officers during the entire period of their appointment, whereas the deputy judges are only to be considered as such during actual service upon the bench. This distinction was followed by the Assembly in fixing the salaries and allowances of the members of the court in conformity with Article 32 of the statute. Ordinary judges receive an annual salary in addition to duty allowances, whereas deputy judges are paid only for the time they are actually in the service of the court.¹ If a military expression be permitted, the ordinary judges are always in active service, the deputy judges are in the reserve, subject to call.

Such are the principal modifications until Article 26 is reached, at which point three articles, by way of an addition, are inserted in the text, providing a special and a preferred situation for treatment of labor disputes and those arising out of the sections of various treaties dealing with transit and communications.

Article 26 provides that labor cases, referred to in Part XIII in the Treaty of Versailles and like provisions in the other peace treaties, may be tried by the Permanent Court of International Justice as any other case, or at the request of parties, by a special chamber, consisting of five judges "selected so far as possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9." Two deputy judges are to be chosen to replace in case of need ordinary judges who are unable to sit. In all cases, the judges are to be assisted by four technical assessors, sitting with them, but without the right to vote, and "chosen with a view to insuring a just representation of competing interests."

It does not appear that each of the parties litigant is to have a judge of its own nationality, and this could not very well be the case inasmuch as the chamber of five judges is to be appointed for three years and therefore in advance, it is to be presumed, of such prospective litigation. If one of the parties should have a judge of its own nationality, what is to be done? According to procedure in other cases, a national of the other litigating nations would be added, and if neither litigant had a judge, each would choose a judge for the trial and disposition of the case. Apparently, if each of the parties has a judge upon the special chamber, such judges are to remain; but if only one has such a judge, the article

¹ The Act of the Assembly fixing these salaries and allowances is printed in the Appendix hereto, p. 191.

provides that the President is to invite one of the other judges to retire in favor of a judge of the other party chosen in accordance with Article 31 of the project. That is to say, if both litigants are represented in the chamber, well and good. If one is, the other must be, so as to preserve equality at the moment when it counts. Apparently, if neither has such a judge, the equality exists and there seems to be no provision for each of the litigating parties to add a judge, as is the case of the ordinary procedure of the court. The assessors are to be chosen by the court in each case according to the rules of court to be prepared under the authority of Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Labor Cases." Each member of the League of Nations is to nominate two persons and two are to be nominated by the Governing Board of the Labor Office. One-half of the persons nominated by the Governing Board are to represent workmen and the other half employers, from the list referred to in Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and the like treaties. The International Labor Office may furnish the court with "all relevant information," and for this purpose the Director thereof is to receive copies of the written proceedings.

Article 28 deals with cases relating to transit and communications, especially those referred to in Part XII, Ports, Waterways and Railways, in the Treaty of Versailles and in other peace treaties. The court as ordinarily constituted may try any and all of these cases. If, however, the parties prefer, they may be passed upon by a special chamber of five judges elected in the same way as in the preceding article. Four technical assessors may sit with the court if the parties so desire or if the court so decides. Their presence is not obligatory, as in the case of labor cases. They are to be chosen from a list of "Assessors for Transit and Communications Cases," made up of two persons nominated by each member of the League. The provisions concerning the nationality of the judge are the same as in labor cases.

Such are the main features of the procedure to be followed in the case of this special category of cases. There is one further deviation from general procedure in that the special chambers may, with the consent of the parties to the dispute, sit elsewhere than at The Hague, although the court in full bench is to be located in that city.

There are a few changes of form in the remaining articles of the first chapter, but none it is believed of substance, so that, on the whole, it may be said that the really important part of the project drafted by the Advisory Committee has stood the assaults of Council and Assembly and has stood them well. The modified procedure in cases of labor and in transit and communications cases may or may not justify itself. There is something to be said in its favor, inasmuch as these cases may be of a highly technical nature. There is something to be said against it, in that certain cases are given preferred treatment. Time will tell whether the modification is wise or unwise. In any event, it does not affect the broad lines of the scheme.

Chapter 2, on the competence of the court, which was to register the advance of 1920 over 1907, had hard luck, to put it mildly, with the Council and with the Assembly. As already stated, it was replaced by a series of articles drafted by the Assembly. Misery, it is said, likes company, and if this applies to the elect of the world as well as to the groundlings, the members of the Advisory Committee may take some comfort in the fact that the recommendations of the Council regarding this portion of the draft found scant favor with the Assembly, and were rejected by that body for articles of its own composition. The cause for the drastic action of the Assembly, and to a certain degree of the Council, is easy to understand. The Advisory Committee carried over Article 13 of the Covenant into its project, on the theory that the court should have some definite jurisdiction and a certain category of cases in which nation sues nation as man sues man in national courts. The Advisory Committee was not sure that the Covenant was so worded as to vest the court with this jurisdiction in this category of cases, but the majority of its members thought it to be their duty to recommend it in the knowledge that the approval of such jurisdiction in the specified cases by the Council and the Assembly would create an obligation, if it did not exist according to the exact wording of the Covenant. This theory is correct and can not be gainsaid, but neither the Council nor the Assembly was willing to accept and to give effect to the recommendation. No nation was to be forced to appear before the tribunal as defendant and judgment taken in the case presented by the plaintiff in the defendant's absence, should the State invited fail to attend. The Assembly frankly preferred the method of 1907, which contemplated a special or general agreement of the parties to resort to the court, which of course means that the method of arbitration with the *compromis* and all that it entails is to be the rule instead of the procedure before a national court of justice, in which each party presents its case and allows the court to decide, without requiring an agreement on the part of the parties upon the point at issue, and what is more important, upon the submission of their views to the tribunal.

But a happy compromise was reached. It was suggested, and the suggestion found favor, that the general rule could be varied by the parties. Those who wished the procedure characteristic of a court of arbitration, which was the rule adopted by the Assembly, were satisfied. Those nations, on the other hand, which wished to vest the court with jurisdiction within the categories of disputes mentioned in Article 13 of the Covenant might do so, and among them judicial instead of arbitral procedure would prevail. All they needed to do was to accept the procedure which becomes a court at signing or ratifying a protocol to this effect, to be annexed to the constitution of the court, or to declare at some later time their adherence to this method; and in the protocol they might accept unconditionally or upon condition of reciprocity. This is a very wise provision. It allows the stragglers to catch up, without staying the

army of progress. It does not compel a nation against its will to bind itself, but it allows public opinion to have its say and it trusts to the experience of the nations with judicial procedure to convince the doubting Thomases. These are, of course, the large States, and naturally so, because they are the ones who renounce their right to settle their disputes by force of arms, whereas the smaller States, unable perhaps to resort to war, receive the protection of justice, before which one day even the stiffest neck will bend.

In the draft of the Advisory Committee, the interpretation of the judgment of the court was included in the category of cases to be submitted. This the Assembly rejected, apparently feeling it unwise to go beyond the letter of Article 13 of the Covenant.

Again, the elaborate provision of the draft requiring advisory opinions of the court to be submitted to the Council or Assembly upon request of one or the other body, disappears, and its place can hardly be said to be taken by the concluding paragraph of Article 38, as modified by the Assembly, which allows the court "to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto."

The provision just quoted is believed to be a mistake. A court of justice should be a court of law. It should not be authorized to sit as a court of arbitration, deciding questions presented to it upon the principle of give and take, or upon its own sense of the fitness of things. This is the function of the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration. The opening article of the project provides that the Court of Arbitration, on the one hand, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, on the other, are to be distinct bodies. This paragraph breaks down the separation and makes the court of justice to a certain extent a competing body.

Chapter 3, dealing with the procedure, fared fairly well at the hands of the Council and Assembly. There was little reason to modify it, except in the case of Great Britain, which wished English to be placed on an equality with French. Article 39 provides that French and English are to be the official languages of the court, and that one or the other shall be used at the request of the parties. If, however, there is no agreement as to the language to be employed, then each party is to use the language which it may prefer in its pleadings. The decision of the court would be given in such cases in French and English. We would here have two versions of one and the same case, and if the two versions of the judgments of the court are not to be more accurately made than the French and English of the court project, it may well happen that a difference of more than the mere form will be apparent. This was apparently foreseen by the members of the Assembly, who provided that in this case the court would determine "which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative." The provisions of this article are an attempt to compromise the conflicting claims of the French and English languages to predominance. Having reached a compromise which was accepted by the representatives of these countries, although not wholly agreeable to either, the Assembly let

down the bars, so to speak, allowing the court to authorize at the request of the parties "a language other than French or English to be used."

This was not the only article of the section wherein the English view prevailed. Article 56 of the project of the Advisory Committee forbade a separate opinion to be delivered by dissenting judges. In the revised text, dissenting judges are entitled to deliver such an opinion. This was a victory of the English as opposed to the Continental point of view.

There is a new article upon which considerable stress seems to have been laid. It is one of the few cases in which the views of the Council prevailed. It seems to be also a triumph for the British member, who urged its acceptance. The article in question, which is No. 59 of the completed project, provides that the decision of the court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case. It would be expected that this amendment should have come from the Continent instead of from Great Britain, where judicial decisions are binding precedents for future judgments. However, the amendment was not meant to indicate a preference of Continental over British practice. It was apparently in keeping with arbitral procedure, in which awards bind only the parties and are limited to the case. It was the natural consequence of making a resort to the court depend upon a special agreement of the parties defining the issue to be submitted to the court. It is out of place, it is believed, in a court with a jurisdiction, however limited, and it is a final indication on the part of the great Powers that, after all, only the things possible in 1907 stood a chance of being accepted in 1920.

The large Powers had the choice between judicial procedure in the project drafted by the Advisory Committee, and arbitral procedure in the draft convention of 1907 for the Court of Arbitral Justice. They preferred the latter. They have given to the Court of Arbitral Justice a permanent personnel, so that it does not need to be constituted anew for each case. They have allowed, however, the States which prefer a court of justice to a court of arbitration to express their preference by adopting alternative procedure. In so doing, they have no doubt safeguarded their own interests, for they were apparently thinking of themselves. They have, however, and in this they are to be commended, allowed the experiment to be tried by those who wish to do so. The future will decide which method is to prevail.

Whatever the outcome may be, it is believed that the efforts in behalf of the Permanent International Court of Justice, which bids fair to be a reality within the next few months, and in behalf of a Third Peace Conference and successive Conferences at The Hague for the Advancement of International Law, would justify the founding of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and its activity in the first ten years of its existence. In any event, the Director believes and he therefore states that had it not been for the Carnegie Endowment, the project for an international court of justice would not have been kept alive

after the failure of the Second Hague Peace Conference to establish the court, or if it had survived the adjournment of that conference it would not have been constituted so soon. The Trustees, he believes, have every cause to be gratified that they permitted the Director to keep the project before the world and that they authorized the President and the Secretary to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee and to contribute in the formation of the court according to the measure of their understanding and experience.

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Jurists

CONFERENCE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The report devoted to this phase of the subject might well stop here, inasmuch as the resolutions adopted by the Advisory Committee did not meet with the favor of the Assembly. The first provided for the meeting of successive Conferences for the Advancement of International Law in succession to the Hague Peace Conferences, in order that the jurisdiction of the court might be extended to matters which are at present political, but which by the agreement of the nations were to be considered as justiciable. The purposes for which the conferences were to be held are thus stated by Mr. Root, author of the resolution:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.
2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war.
3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.
4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

It was hoped through this proposal that certain scientific societies and associations would be invited to prepare "with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the conference to be submitted beforehand to the several governments and laid before the conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable."

The first delegates to each of the two Hague Conferences had noted the absence of adequate preparation and, had it not been for the quiet but painstaking work of the Institute of International Law, the conventions and declarations which are the result of those conferences could not have been adopted. This was an attempt on Mr. Root's part to have this process continue, to broaden as well as to deepen this interest by calling other societies to the aid of the conferences, and to give these private bodies the prestige that comes from an official invita-

tion, while leaving the value of their work to be passed upon by the conferences themselves. It will be observed that the word "peace" was to be omitted from the name of these conferences, inasmuch as crediting them with what they could not possibly do has prejudiced their work with the public. No conference can make peace; no conference can keep the peace. It is the nations which alone can refrain from arms and follow the paths of justice. The conferences are no better nor worse than the nations composing them. It is, however, possible to labor for the advancement of international law without raising false hopes on the part of the world at large, and, by more inconspicuous labor, to better the conditions of the future. It was an essential part of Mr. Root's plan that these conferences should meet at stated intervals in order to continue the work of their predecessors.

A part of Mr. Root's recommendation did not have the good fortune to meet with the approval of his colleagues on the committee, although only the Japanese member objected to it, inasmuch as it contemplated enlarging the jurisdiction of the court, which that member wished to make dependent upon the agreement of the parties. It is, however, so relevant to the four clauses of this first recommendation that it is reproduced, without comment, as it needs none:

It is believed that the operation of the conferences now recommended will be continually to extend the domain of international law and thus continually to enlarge the obligatory jurisdiction of the court without losing the definite limits necessary to guard against the arbitrary exercise of power.

The Council had its misgivings, but did not wholly reject the plan. The Assembly, however, would have none of it, inasmuch as it considered itself competent to do this work and was not willing to have a rival. Time will again tell which body was the wiser, the jurists meeting at the Peace Palace at The Hague or the Assembly sitting at Geneva.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

The second recommendation of the Advisory Committee referred to "the examination" of the Council and the Assembly a proposed High Court of Justice which should be "competent to try crimes against international public order and the universal law of nations, which shall be referred to it by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations." Its purpose was obvious. Persons committing war crimes in the future, such as those which the Germans have been alleged to commit, were not to go without punishment on the plea that there was no court before which they could be summoned. Another article of the project attempted to provide the law, for without a law in such matters the court would have nothing to apply. Therefore the court was to have the power "to define the nature of the crime, to fix the penalty and to prescribe the appropriate

means of carrying out the judgment." The Committee did not father the proposal. It did not adopt the project. It only recommended "the examination thereof." The draft was accordingly transmitted to the Council; it was referred to the Assembly, and the latter body very bluntly remarked that there was no international law of crimes and that resort could be had to the Permanent Court of Justice, if it were desirable to punish persons in the future for the commission of such offenses.

HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The third recommendation of the Advisory Committee did not need action on the part of the Council or Assembly. It was simply an expression of hope on the part of the Advisory Committee that the Hague Academy of International Law, which was to have been opened in the Fall of 1914, and which would have been opened if the old Emperor of Austria and the then Kaiser of Germany had not plunged the world into war, would be revived. As the Academy was not to be created by the League of Nations, nor to operate under its supervision, there was no action which the Assembly could appropriately take. It, however, had the grace to say that its establishment was not a contentious matter, and with that mild form of commendation passed on to other matters which it doubtless considered of greater importance. This third recommendation of the Advisory Committee is therefore the only one which emerged from the smoke of battle unscathed and untouched. It is thus worded:

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Gladly avails itself of this opportunity to express the hope that the Academy of International Law, founded at The Hague in 1913, and whose operation has, owing to circumstances, been interrupted, shall, as soon as possible, enter upon its activity alongside of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the Peace Palace at The Hague.

It is to be hoped that the recommendation will not fall upon deaf ears. The Executive Committee has recommended an appropriation to open the doors of the Academy and to start it upon its beneficent career. It is expected that the Trustees will approve of the expenditure of the money necessary for this purpose and that the labors of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of the Permanent Court of International Justice will be aided by the just principles of international law which will be expounded, taught and developed in the Academy, located alongside of these two great institutions. The Conferences for the Advancement of International Law will also meet at The Hague, the Director believes, notwithstanding the failure of the Assembly to approve the recommendation providing for their call.

"The day may come when sacred Troy shall fall." The world's work can not be done in any one way and in any one place, and The Hague, as well as Geneva, has claims to the gratitude of the world. An association of nations may take the place of the League of Nations. A new generation once arose which knew not Joseph, and there are signs which would seem to suggest that the new generation is likely to follow the example of the old.

Publications of the Division

Since the writing of the last annual report the following publications of the Division have been issued in final form: French editions of Lawrence's *Principles of International Law*, de Louter's *Het Stellig Völkerecht*, Triepel's *Völkerrecht und Landesrecht* (these being volumes of the *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens*); two volumes of the translated *Proceedings of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907*, a work undertaken some years ago at the instance of the Department of State; *A Monograph on Plebiscites*, with a collection of official documents; *Treaties for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Other Powers*, negotiated by the Honorable William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States; *The United States of America: A Study in International Organization*, being an essay by James Brown Scott on the international problems met and solved by the framers of the Constitution of the United States; *Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution of the United States of America, as reported by James Madison*, edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott; a French edition of *Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and their Official Reports*, which the Endowment published in English in 1916; and another volume in French comprising all the resolutions of the Institute of International Law both on private and public international law.

In addition there have been issued several pamphlets which will be noticed later under the caption "Pamphlet Series," some of which are indeed larger than many books. Most of the foregoing finished publications have been sufficiently described in earlier reports while in preparation. A few further remarks may however be made here with regard to certain of them.

THE CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Director takes pleasure in reporting that, after many and various delays, the actual publication of works in this series is being resumed, the first number to issue from the press under the Endowment's imprint being the *Hispanica Advocatio* of Alberico Gentili, written by the illustrious jurist during the last eight years of his life and published in 1613, five years after his death. It represents his final judgment on many weighty matters, for it contains the application to concrete cases of the legal principles which he had been teaching at Oxford for

a score of years. No other jurist of his time has left us this double record, of his theory of the law and of his practice of it.

As published by the Endowment, the work appears in two volumes. Volume I (330 pages) contains a photographic reproduction of the 1661 edition made from a copy in the Library of Congress, together with an introduction by Professor Frank Frost Abbott, in which he describes the conditions under which the original was written and gives a digest of the chapters. A page of important dates in the life of Gentili and two pages of errata in the 1661 edition also appear in this volume. Volume II (305 pages) contains an English translation of the Latin text by Professor Abbott and a lengthy index of authors prepared by Mr. Arthur Williams.

These two volumes will be followed shortly by the *De Officio Hominis et Civis* of Samuel von Pufendorf, also in two volumes. Volume I (208 pages) will contain a photographic reproduction of the 1682 edition made from a copy in the Harvard Law Library, together with an introduction by the General Editor of the series and a list of errata in the 1682 edition. Volume II (178 pages) will contain an English translation of the text by Professor Frank Gardner Moore and an index of subjects prepared by Mr. T. H. Healy.

A third work to appear within the next few months is the famous *De Dominio Maris* of Cornelius van Bynkershoek, which will appear in one volume (about 200 pages) containing a photographic reproduction of the second edition (1744), an introduction by the General Editor of the series, an English translation of the text by Professor Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, a list of errata and an index of authors cited.

Some progress has also been made on other works in the series. The 1594 edition of Gentili's *De Legationibus* has been photographed from the copy at Columbia University and an introduction in French has been supplied by the late Ernest Nys, written shortly before his untimely end. The English translation of this work by Professor Gordon J. Laing is already in type, ready to be paged. With these volumes out of the way, Wolff's lengthy *Jus Gentium*, which has been marking time for quite a while, will be pushed forward. Professor Herbert C. Nutting has completed his translation of Pierino Belli's *De Re Militari*.

Previous reports of the Director contain additional information on these and other numbers in the series, so that it is not necessary to repeat it here.¹

BIBLIOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE DU DROIT DES GENS

The series as thus far authorized by the Executive Committee comprises the following volumes, the first three of which, as has been said above, have been published during the past year:

¹ Year Book, 1918, pp. 136-141; 1919, pp. 107-109; 1920, p. 114.

- T. J. Lawrence: *Principes de droit international*, translated from the English by Jacques Dumas and A. de Lapradelle.
- Heinrich Triepel: *Droit international et droit interne*, translated from the German by René Brunet.
- J. de Louter: *Le droit international public positif*, translated from the Dutch by the author, 2 vols.
- James Brown Scott: *Les Conférences de la Paix de La Haye*, translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle.
- R. Kleen: *Lois de la guerre*, translated from the Swedish by Erik Ehrström.
- Franz von Liszt: *Exposé systématique du droit international*, translated from the German by Gilbert Gidel and Léon Alcindor.
- John Westlake: *Droit international*, translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle.

Of the last four, the manuscripts of Kleen, Scott and Westlake are in the hands of the printer, but no type has been set. Their publication has been postponed to make place for more pressing printing requirements. The volume of Liszt is entirely printed and will be published shortly. A full account of the inception and purposes of the *Bibliothèque* may be found in previous reports.¹

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS

This important project is under the immediate supervision of Professor John Bassett Moore. During the year 1920 work was continued on the general examination of certain treaty collections, and particularly of Rousset's *Recueil*, which forms a continuation of Dumont's *Corps Universel*. An examination has also been made of Hertslet's *British and Foreign State Papers*, in which there is a large mass of material relating to international arbitrations, their history, procedure and results. Beyond this, and worthy of special mention, is the progress that has been made in the accumulation and preparation of materials relating to arbitration among the Greeks, which is to form the subject of the first volume of the general collection. Careful transcripts have been made and translations completed of the essential documents in fifty-seven cases, constituting approximately two-thirds of the whole number. In this task the works of Raeder and Tod have been of great value as guides, but the search that has been conducted has not been confined to the indications given in their volumes. The work of copying archives in the Department of State at Washington has continued, especially those of the Panama Joint Land Commission.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCES OF 1899 AND 1907

The work of publication of the translation of these *Proceedings* has been so completely described in other reports² that it does not seem necessary to go into

¹ Especially Year Book, 1913-14, p. 156; and Year Book, 1915, p. 148.

² Year Book, 1919, p. 125.

full detail here. Two volumes have already been printed; one volume is now in the press;² and the fourth is in process of final revision.

In view of the size of these books it has been decided to publish the indexes in a separate volume. This will add greatly to the facility and comfort with which the whole series may be used. The Index Volume will contain 272 pages, and is already far advanced toward publication.

CHINA TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Full account of this important work may be found in former reports.¹ The compilation, the work of Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, comprises two large volumes, the first of which will be published before the Trustees meet next month.² Volume II is also ready for publication, but is held up on account of the indices.² The indices, which are quite comprehensive, will undoubtedly prove of great value to the student of Chinese affairs.

AMERICAN PRIZE CASES

These cases, in three volumes, are now being printed by the Clarendon Press in Oxford. Part of the introductory material is yet to be supplied. The index is now complete in manuscript.

The volumes include not only prize cases but also other cases in which questions of prize law have been decided or discussed. The exact position of each case in the original official edition of reports is indicated by marginal annotation.

THE HAGUE COURT REPORTS (FRENCH EDITION)

This volume will also be published before the Trustees meet.² It differs from its counterpart, the English edition published by the Endowment in 1916, only in not containing an appendix of documents in their original language. The original language of most of the awards and connected documents is French, and where it is not, the original text can be found in the English edition, either in its main part or in its appendix.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

L'Institut de droit international: Tableau général des travaux (1873-1913) is the title of the volume published last July under the authorization of the Executive Committee at its meeting of January 4, 1917, for French editions of certain of the works of the Division of International Law. The French editions of the Division's publications naturally fall into two classes, those in which the original matter is in French and those in which it is in other languages. This book falls into the first class and thus provides the authoritative texts. In view of this

¹ Year Book, 1918, p. 129; 1919, p. 113.

² Published since this report.

fact, it was thought best to go further than in the Division's English volume published in 1916 and include all the Resolutions of the Institute, those dealing with conflicts of laws as well as with public international law.

The preliminary pages are devoted to a historical sketch of the beginnings of the Institute, its constitution and by-laws and a complete list of its former and present members. This list was brought down to the date of the closing of the Institute's 1913 meeting in Oxford, the last before the outbreak of the war, but the losses in membership, six honorary members, eighteen members and six associate members, between that date and the date of publication were given in a loose sheet that was printed and distributed with the volume. Even since then, the Secretary General of the Institute, Mr. Rolin, has notified the Endowment of the loss of Messrs. Hagerup, Nys, Takahashi, Krauel, Buzzati and von Martitz, all by death, except the last named, who resigned.

NIPPOLD'S DIE GESTALTUNG DES VÖLKERRECHTS NACH DEM WELTKRIEGE

Publication of an English translation of this work was authorized by the Executive Committee at its meeting of May 28, 1918. This translation was prepared by Professor Amos S. Hershey, Professor of Political Science and International Law at Indiana University. It will be issued during the coming year.

SPANISH EDITION OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The publication by the Endowment of a Spanish edition of the *American Journal of International Law*, with the permission of the American Society of International Law, has been fully explained in previous reports. The work has been continued regularly during the preceding year. While it has not been possible to increase the paid circulation of the Spanish edition to any considerable extent, the volumes are now sent regularly to the depositories of the Endowment in Spanish-speaking countries so that the regular circulation is approximately 500 copies. The letters of appreciation received from the readers of the Spanish edition show that it is supplying what previously had been a serious need in the maintenance of good understanding between the peoples of Latin and Anglo-Saxon America. It is believed that the Spanish edition of the *Journal*, published under the title *Revista Americana de Derecho Internacional*, is the only source through which the leaders of opinion in Central and South America can obtain the unbiased and uncensored views of American statesmen and publicists upon the questions of international law and foreign intercourse which are now so important in the conduct of the relations of all nations. It is certain that the Supplement to the *Revista* is the most reliable source printed in the Spanish language of North American official documents and utterances coming within the scope of the subject of the *Revista*.

Pamphlet Series**No. 31. OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF WAR AIMS AND PEACE PROPOSALS, DECEMBER 1916-NOVEMBER 1918**

This pamphlet was printed in preliminary form for use at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. An index has been added and it was issued and distributed in final form last January.

No. 33. AUTONOMY AND FEDERATION WITHIN EMPIRE. THE BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS

This pamphlet was also printed in preliminary form for the use of the Peace Conference, and was issued in final form last December.

No. 34. A COURT OF ARBITRAL JUSTICE. DRAFT CONVENTION AND REPORT ADOPTED BY THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1907

The advisability of publishing this draft convention and report was suggested by the meeting of an Advisory Committee of Jurists, July 16 to July 24, 1920, to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice, at the request of the Council of the League of Nations, because of the obvious relationship between the proposed Court of 1907 and the proposed Court of 1920. As the report from the official proceedings of the Second Hague Conference had not theretofore been printed in English in separate form, it is believed that those readers who may prefer to consult the text in English will find it a convenient manual. The pamphlet was issued in November, 1920.

No. 35. THE PROJECT OF A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS. REPORT AND COMMENTARY, BY JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

This pamphlet, which contains an index, comprises 235 pages. It is the report of the Director of the Division to the Board of Trustees of the Endowment on the project of a permanent court drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists invited by the Council of the League of Nations to prepare a plan for the Permanent Court of International Justice which met at The Hague last summer. To the report itself are appended documents showing the development of the idea of an international court of justice from 1907, the date of the Second Peace Conference, up to the time of the meeting of the Advisory Committee. This pamphlet was issued in November, 1920.

No. 36. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PROGRAM OF THE FIRST HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

This is an English translation of *Actes et documents relatifs au programme de la Conférence de la Paix, publiés d'ordre du gouvernement par Jhr. van Daehne van Varick (The Hague, 1899)*, which was a collection of official docu-

ments and extracts from writers of authority prepared for the use of the delegates of the First Peace Conference. The first part of the volume relates to the subject of the limitation of armaments, and has heretofore been issued by the Division in English translation as No. 22 of this Pamphlet Series, the supply of which has been exhausted.¹

NO. 37. THE HAGUE COURT REPORTS. GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN AND FRANCE V. PORTUGAL. AWARDS RENDERED SEPTEMBER 2 AND 4, 1920, IN THE MATTER OF THE EXPROPRIATED RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES IN PORTUGAL.

All the earlier awards of the Hague Court are printed in English in the Division's publication *The Hague Court Reports*. This pamphlet is issued in pursuance of the plan to publish in pamphlet form English translations of additional awards as made and to collect them in book form as soon as the number of such awards warrants doing so. The case just decided was submitted to the Hague tribunal by the high contracting parties under a *compromis* signed at Lisbon, July 31, 1913. The arbitral tribunal was composed of Mr. Elihu Root, Jonkheer A. F. D. de Savornin Lohman, and M. Charles Edouard Lardy, all members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Mr. Root acting as president of the tribunal. The consideration of the claims, necessarily interrupted by the World War, was resumed soon thereafter, and the awards—the first to be rendered in Mr. Carnegie's Peace Palace—were rendered at The Hague in the Palace of the Permanent Court of Arbitration on September 2 and 4, 1920. This pamphlet will be issued before the Trustees meet.¹

NO. 38. NOTES ON SOVEREIGNTY, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE STATE AND OF THE WORLD, BY ROBERT LANSING

Many years ago, in 1907, Mr. Lansing contributed two papers to the *American Journal of International Law*, entitled "Notes on Sovereignty in a State." Later in 1913, he presented a paper to the American Political Science Association at its annual meeting on the subject of "A Definition of Sovereignty," which was printed in the proceedings of the Association for 1913-14. And very recently in January, 1921, he again contributed to the *American Journal of International Law* another paper on sovereignty. These four papers are collected in this pamphlet, as the true nature of sovereignty must receive much careful study in the development of the international organization of sovereign States. This pamphlet is in an advanced state and will soon be issued.¹

NO. 39. THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, BY L. OPPENHEIM.

This little monograph has been long held in abeyance. It is an English translation of the author's *Zukunft des Völkerrechts*, which was published in Leipzig in 1911. This English translation, which was made by Mr. J. Pawley Bate, was in hand and indeed in type when the World War broke out, but at the request

¹ Published since this report.

of Professor Oppenheim the publication was deferred until the close of the conflict. This penetrating essay by a native of Germany, naturalized a Briton, who has recently passed away, honored as a master by statesmen and publicists alike, is a remarkable contribution to the scientific thought of the world in the domain of international law during the period just prior to the shock that seemed to shake in many places the foundations of unbiased thought. The pamphlet is expected to make its appearance within a few weeks.¹

Spanish Pamphlet Series

NO. 1. EL ORIGEN, SIGNIFICADO Y VALOR INTERNACIONAL DE LA DOCTRINA DE MONROE, POR CHARLEMAGNE TOWER

This pamphlet of 24 pages is the first number of the Division's series of pamphlets in the Spanish language. It is a translation of Mr. Tower's article on the Monroe Doctrine in the *American Journal of International Law* for January-April, 1920. This series in Spanish has been initiated in the belief that our neighbors to the South will welcome articles in their own language referring to questions of international law that concern the Americas.

New Publications

With the exception of the pamphlet series, referred to above, no program of new publications has been prepared for the Division of International Law for the ensuing year, for two reasons. In the first place, the Division will be occupied with the completion of the large publication program already undertaken, and, in the second place, the funds available for this purpose during the coming fiscal year will be entirely utilized in completing the present program. In order to provide funds for the completion of the works already in course of publication, the cost of which has been considerably increased since they were undertaken, it has been found necessary to postpone publishing some of the manuscripts already in hand, including the Spanish Treatise on International Law, by Sr. Gonzales Hontoria, the Latin American Arbitration Treaties, which have been ready for publication for some time, and two of the volumes in the *Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens*, namely, Kleen's *Kriegets Lagar* and Westlake's *International Law*. It has been decided, however, to proceed with the immediate publication of Chief Justice Marshall's decisions involving questions of International Law, prepared some years ago and held for publication. ,

TRANSLATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE WORLD WAR

Since the publication by the Division of International Law in 1916 of the two volumes of Diplomatic Documents relating to the outbreak of the World War, a number of additional official documents have appeared supplying the German and Austrian documents which were noticeably lacking in the former

¹ Published since this report.

publications of those two governments. The Director recommended and the Executive Committee has approved the translation of these German and Austrian documents into English and their publication by the Division of International Law to complete the diplomatic history of the outbreak of the World War. The documents to be included in the series are as follows:

(1) The documents collected from the archives of the German Foreign Office by Karl Kautsky after the revolution and published by the present German Government.

(2) The German White Book of June, 1919, containing documents regarding the origin of the war, prepared by the German delegation and distributed at the Paris Peace Conference.

(3) The German White Book issued in 1919 containing documents concerning Germany's request for the armistice.

(4) The diplomatic documents concerning the origin of the war issued in a Red Book in 1919 by the present Austrian Government.

(5) In addition to the foregoing, there exist the interesting reports of the German Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the Responsibility for the War, constituted by resolution of the Reichstag of August 21, 1919. This Commission is divided into four subcommittees, as follows:

(1) Responsibility for bringing on the war;

(2) Responsibility for not having ended it soon enough; neglect of opportunities for conducting peace negotiations, etc.;

(3) Acts of disobedience or disloyalty to responsible political authorities;

(4) Cases of cruel or harsh conduct of the war.

The Director has received:

(a) The report of the first subcommittee, containing documents and reports written by von Bethmann-Hollweg, von Jagow, Zimmermann and Lichnowsky.

(b) The testimony before the second subcommittee, including the testimony of Bernstorff, Bethmann-Hollweg, Zimmermann, Bernhard, Admiral Koch, Helfferich, von Capelle, Capt. Bartenbach, Dr. Struve Brüninghaus, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff.

(c) Supplements of the second subcommittee, containing diplomatic correspondence between Berlin and Washington in 1916 and 1917; documents concerning the German peace offer of December 12, 1916, and President Wilson's peace offer of December 21, 1916; documents concerning the antecedents of the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare; documents concerning public sentiment in the United States towards Germany, concerning the entrance of the United States into the war, and the German offer of an alliance to Mexico.

(d) The report of the second subcommittee.

These documents make a total of over 3,000 printed pages. It is possible that there exists the testimony taken by the first subcommittee of which we now

have the report only. If so, this testimony should be obtained and included in the collection. Translators are now at work upon these German texts and the Executive Committee has authorized their publication as soon as the translation is finished. The series will probably make four volumes, and will constitute the principal new publications of the Division to be issued during the ensuing year.

Fellowships in International Law

The Trustees have been good enough to continue the Fellowships in International Law, established in 1917 for the purpose of aiding international law students to complete their studies and to enable teachers of the subject more thoroughly to prepare themselves. The awards for the academic year 1920-1921, made as usual by a committee composed of professors and lawyers not connected with the Endowment, were made to the following successful candidates:

Student's Fellowships:

Eleanor Wyllys Allen, Yale University (renewal),
 William Douglas Arant, University of Virginia.
 M. Joshua Bau, Yale University.
 Thorsten W. V. Kalijarvi, Clark College.
 Harry Leo Kreeger, Columbia University.
 Dean Slagle, University of Kentucky.

Teacher's Fellowships:

Mary Bernard Allen, Radcliffe College.
 Malbone W. Graham, Jr., University of California.
 Alice M. Holden, University of Michigan (renewal).
 Lucia M. Holmes, Northwestern University.
 Henry M. Wriston, Wesleyan University.

They are pursuing studies under the Fellowships as follows:

<i>Fellow and Institution at which studying</i>	<i>Courses pursued</i>	<i>Special research for thesis</i>
Eleanor Wyllys Allen Radcliffe College	International Law International Trade and Tariff Problems American Constitutional History	
Mary Bernard Allen University of Chicago	The Scope and Method of Political Science American Political Theo- ries Diplomacy Comparative National Government International Economic Policies Elements of International Law Spanish-American history	

<i>Fellow and Institution at which studying</i>	<i>Courses pursued</i>	<i>Special research for thesis</i>
William Douglas Arant Yale University	International Law	
M. Joshua Bau John Hopkins University	Political Science Political Economy History	The Foreign Relations of China
Malbone W. Graham, Jr. Stanford University	History Political Science	Neutrality in the Great War and After
Alice M. Holden Radcliffe College	Government (International Law)	The Principle of Self-Determination in Establishing National Unity
Lucia M. Holmes Radcliffe College	International Law Municipal Government Theory of Government	History of Municipal Government in the United States
Thorsten W. V. Kalijarvi Harvard University	International Law Constitutional Law Economic history of Europe from 1800	The Aaland Islands Question
Harry Leo Kreeger Harvard University	Roman Law and Jurisprudence Administrative Law International Law	The Administrative Powers of the President
Dean Slagle Columbia University	International Law International Relations Constitutional Law Modern Diplomacy	
Henry M. Wriston Harvard University	Government (International Law) The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Latin America History of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies	Special Agents in American Diplomacy

The Director has recommended and the Executive Committee has approved the continuance of these Fellowships during the academic year 1921-1922. Many applications have already been received, and the Committee on International Law Fellowships will be in a position to announce the awards as soon as the continuance of the Fellowships is approved by the Trustees.

Subventions to Societies and Other International Law Organizations

Several applications for subventions from societies and other international law organizations were received by the Director and laid before the Executive

Committee during the preceding year. It is regretted, however, that the demands upon the Endowment's funds prevent the addition of any subventions to those already granted. The Director is happy to report, however, that it is possible to continue the subventions of 15,000 francs to the *Société de législation comparée* and \$1,250 to the Grotius Society of London. He so recommends to the Trustees with the approval of the Executive Committee.

L'INSTITUT DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL

The Trustees made an appropriation last year to enable the Executive Committee to renew the subvention to *L'Institut de droit international* in case the *Institut* was able to carry out its plan for renewing its activities this year. This subvention was started in the year 1912, but the interruption of the meetings of the *Institut* by the war made it necessary to discontinue the subvention in 1914. The Bureau of the *Institut* has found it impracticable to arrange a meeting during the present fiscal year of the Endowment and the sum appropriated last year, therefore, remains unused. The Bureau hopes, however, to arrange a meeting in the near future. In case such arrangements materialize, the sum appropriated last year for the renewal of the subvention by the Endowment will be available. For this reason it is not necessary to include a sum for the *Institut* in the budget for the ensuing year.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

In the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague July 23, 1920, providing for a conference for the advancement of international law in continuation of the Hague Conferences,¹ the Advisory Committee recommended that certain international law organizations be invited to prepare projects for the work of the proposed conference to be submitted beforehand to the several governments and laid before the conference for its consideration and action. Among the institutions included in the invitation is the American Institute of International Law. The American Institute was established largely through the efforts of the Endowment, and the two meetings so far held have been financed by the Endowment. The Institute has no funds of its own and, if it is to prepare for the international law conference at The Hague, steps should be taken at an early date to arrange for a preliminary discussion by the national societies of international law in the various American countries and for a meeting of the Institute to formulate a program for consideration by the international law conference at The Hague.

At the last meeting of the Institute, in Habana in 1917, the Uruguayan Government invited it to hold its next meeting in Montevideo. The invitation was accepted, but the war has made a meeting out of the question.

¹ *Supra*, p. 131, and in the Appendix, p. 185.

The Director understands that the Third Pan American Scientific Congress is being planned to be held in Lima in 1922, and there is a possibility of the Institute holding its next meeting in connection with that Congress.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on January 8, 1921, \$1,000 was provided for the expenses of preparing for the next meeting of the Institute, and the Director recommends that the sum of \$25,000 be included in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1922 to provide for a meeting of the American Institute of International Law to consider the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague adopted July 23, 1920.

HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The third resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague on July 23, 1920, expresses "the hope that the Academy of International Law, founded at The Hague in 1913, and whose operation has, owing to circumstances, been interrupted, shall, as soon as possible enter upon its activity alongside of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the Peace Palace at The Hague."¹ By direction of the Council of the League of Nations at its session in Brussels, October 27, 1920, this resolution has been transmitted to the Carnegie Endowment for such action at it might be pleased to take. Since the proposed Academy was organized under the auspices of the Endowment and depends upon it for its support, the resolution is brought to the attention of the Trustees for consideration in connection with the requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

The following are the main facts concerning the Endowment's connection with the organization of the Academy:

On October 26, 1911, the Director of the Division of International Law laid before the Executive Committee a letter of October 11, 1911, from the late T. M. C. Asser, Minister of State of The Netherlands and a Nobel prize winner, submitting draft statutes and a memorandum on the Academy.² As the result of consideration at its meetings on October 26 and November 10, 1911, the Executive Committee approved an item of \$40,000 for the Academy in the estimates for the fiscal year 1913, "provided that detailed plans for the organization and operation of such an Academy be approved by the Executive Committee." This sum was voted by the Trustees at the annual meeting on December 14, 1911.

The proviso to the allotment was attached by the Executive Committee because of doubts as to the feasibility of obtaining a proper student body, the Committee feeling especially that governments should be asked to designate members of their diplomatic, military and administrative services to attend the courses. The Committee also desired assurances that the project was approved by representative publicists outside of Holland.

¹ *Supra*, p. 133, and Appendix, p. 188.

² Year Book for 1911, pp. 149 *et seq.*

After a correspondence lasting over a year, the Director was able to report to the Executive Committee at its meeting on October 20, 1913, that some forty of the best known publicists of the world heartily approved the Academy, and that some twenty governments had assured Holland through diplomatic channels, of their sympathy and interest. In the meantime, on September 2, 1912, the Academy had been approved by the Consultative Committee of the Institute of International Law.

Upon this report of the Director, the Executive Committee, on October 20, 1913, authorized him, upon consultation with the Consultative Committee of the Institute, to proceed with the organization of the Academy. The Academy was organized at a joint meeting of the Consultative Committee and the Dutch Committee in charge at The Hague on January 12, 1914. It was planned to open the Academy on October 1, 1914, but the outbreak of the war on August 1, 1914, postponed the event indefinitely.

A description of the organization and proposed operation of the Academy for the first year is given in the Director's report, Year Book for 1915, page 131.

Should the Board of Trustees be disposed to renew its support of the Academy, and should it be desirable that the Academy open during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, a subvention for its support should be included in the appropriation for the coming year.

The Executive Committee has approved the renewal of the subvention, recommending the sum of \$20,000 for the coming year.

Subventions to Journals of International Law

The Director has also received a number of applications for subventions from journals of international law, but it has not been possible to include any new subventions in the Endowment's budget. In fact, the Executive Committee has found it necessary to omit one subvention which was added last year.

The Director recommends the continuance of subventions for the ensuing year as follows, the amounts being the same as the amounts granted last year:

Revue générale de droit international public, fr. 10,000

Journal du droit international, fr. 14,000

Revue de droit international privé, fr. 7,500

Rivista di Diritto Internazionale, \$320

Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, fr. 7,500

Japanese Review of International Law, \$2,000.

Aid to International Law Treatises and Collections

The Director recommends that an item similar in the amount to that appropriated last year, namely \$5,000, be included in the appropriation for next year to enable the Executive Committee to extend aid in appropriate cases to the pub-

lication of treatises and collections dealing with international law and related subjects by worthy authors who would otherwise be unable to obtain a publisher. Similar aid from the Endowment in the past, which usually takes the form of an advance subscription by the Endowment, has made it possible to obtain the publication of a number of very creditable works. It is obviously impracticable to state in advance what, if any, works may receive such aid from the Endowment, but the fund should be provided to enable the Director and the Executive Committee to consider applications which may be received from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,

Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 16, 1921.

APPENDIX

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
*December 13, 1920.*¹

(1) The Assembly unanimously declares its approval of the draft Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice—as amended by the Assembly—which was prepared by the Council under Article 14 of the Covenant and submitted to the Assembly for its approval.

(2) In view of the special wording of Article 14, the Statute of the Court shall be submitted within the shortest possible time to the members of the League of Nations for adoption in the form of a protocol duly ratified and declaring their recognition of this Statute. It shall be the duty of the Council to submit the Statute to the members.

(3) As soon as this protocol has been ratified by the majority of the members of the League, the Statute of the Court shall come into force and the Court shall be called upon to sit in conformity with the said Statute in all disputes between the members or States which have ratified as well as between the other States, to which the Court is open under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the said Statute.

1° L'Assemblée à l'unanimité déclare approuver, avec les amendements qu'elle y a apportés, le projet de Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice Internationale, qui, préparé par le Conseil aux termes de l'article 14 du Pacte, a été soumis à son approbation.

2° Le Statut de la Cour, vu les termes particuliers dudit article 14, sera soumis, dans le plus bref délai, aux membres de la Société des Nations pour adoption sous forme de Protocole dûment ratifié constatant qu'ils reconnaissent ce Statut. Le soin de procéder à cette présentation est confié au Conseil.

3° Dès que ce Protocole aura été ratifié par la majorité des membres de la Société, le Statut de la Cour sera en vigueur et la Cour sera appelée à siéger, conformément audit Statut, dans tous les litiges entre les membres ou Etats ayant ratifié, ainsi que pour les autres Etats auxquels la Cour est ouverte aux termes de l'article 35, alinéa 2, dudit Statut.

¹ *Journal of the First Assembly of the League of Nations*, Dec. 14, 1920, p. 229

(4) The said protocol shall likewise remain open for signature by the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

4° Ledit Protocole restera également ouvert à la signature des Etats mentionnés à l'Annexe au Pacte.

STATUTE FOR THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

STATUT DE LA COUR PERMANENTE DE JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE¹

PROVIDED FOR BY ARTICLE 14 OF
THE COVENANT OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VISÉ PAR L'ARTICLE 14 DU PACTE
DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

[As originally drafted by Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague, July 23, 1920, and modified by the Council of the League of Nations, October 27, 1920, and by the Assembly, December 13, 1920. Parts in brackets were included in original draft of Advisory Committee of Jurists, but omitted by League of Nations. Parts in italics were not in original draft, but were inserted by League of Nations. All changes were made by the Assembly of the League, except those specially indicated as having been made by the Council.]

Article 1

A Permanent Court of International Justice [to which parties shall have direct access] is hereby established, in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This Court shall be in addition to the Court of Arbitration organized by the Conventions of The Hague of 1899 and 1907, and to the special Tribunals of Arbitration to which States are always at liberty to submit their disputes for settlement.

Article premier

Indépendamment de la Cour d'Arbitrage, organisée par les Conventions de La Haye de 1899 et 1907, et des Tribunaux spéciaux d'Arbitres, auxquels les Etats demeurent toujours libres de confier la solution de leurs différends, il est institué, conformément à l'article 14 du Pacte de la Société des Nations, une Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale, [directement accessible aux parties.]

¹ Cf. *Official Journal*, League of Nations, Spl. Supp. No. 2 (Sept., 1920); *Assembly documents*, No. 44 (pp. 5 and 105) and No. 199.

CHAPTER I

Organization of the Court

Article 2

The Permanent Court of International Justice shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from amongst persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

Article 3

The Court shall consist of fifteen members: eleven judges and four deputy-judges. The number of judges and deputy-judges may hereafter be increased by the Assembly, upon the proposal of the Council of the League of Nations, to a total of fifteen judges and six deputy-judges.

Article 4

The members of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly and by the Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Court of Arbitration, in ac-

CHAPITRE PREMIER

Organisation de la Cour

Article 2

La Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale est un corps de magistrats indépendants, élus, sans égard à leur nationalité, parmi les personnes jouissant de la plus haute considération morale, et qui réunissent les conditions requises pour l'exercice, dans leurs pays respectifs, des plus hautes fonctions judiciaires, ou qui sont des jurisconsultes possédant une compétence notoire en matière de droit international.

Article 3

La Cour se compose de quinze membres: onze juges titulaires et quatre juges suppléants. Le nombre des juges titulaires et des juges suppléants peut être éventuellement augmenté par l'Assemblée, sur la proposition du Conseil de la Société des Nations, à concurrence de quinze juges titulaires et de six juges suppléants.

Article 4

Les membres de la Cour sont élus par l'Assemblée et par le Conseil sur une liste de personnes présentées par les groupes nationaux de la Cour d'Arbitrage, con-

cordance with the following provisions.

In the case of Members of the League of Nations not represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the lists of candidates shall be drawn up by national groups appointed for this purpose by their Governments under the same conditions as those prescribed for members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by Article 44 of the Convention of The Hague of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Article 5

At least three months before the date of the election, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Court of Arbitration belonging to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant or to the States which join the League subsequently, and to the persons appointed under paragraph 2 of Article 4, inviting them to undertake, *within a given time*, by national groups, the nomination of persons in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court.

[No group may nominate more than two persons; the nominees may be of any nationality.]

formément aux dispositions suivantes.

En ce qui concerne les membres de la Société qui ne sont pas représentés à la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage, les listes de candidats seront présentées par des groupes nationaux désignés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements dans les mêmes conditions que celles stipulées pour les membres de la Cour d'Arbitrage par l'article 44 de la Convention de La Haye de 1907 sur le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

Article 5

Trois mois au moins avant la date de l'élection, le Secrétaire Général de la Société des Nations invite par écrit les membres de la Cour d'Arbitrage appartenant aux Etats mentionnés à l'Annexe au Pacte ou entrés ultérieurement dans la Société des Nations, *ainsi que les personnes désignées conformément à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 4*, à procéder dans un délai déterminé par groupes nationaux à la présentation de personnes en situation de remplir les fonctions de membre de la Cour.

[Chaque groupe ne peut en aucun cas présenter plus de deux personnes, sans distinction de nationalité.]

No group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality. In no case must the number of candidates nominated be more than double the number of seats to be filled.

Article 6

Before making these nominations, each national group is recommended to consult its highest Court of Justice, its Legal Faculties and Schools of Law, and its national Academies and national sections of International Academies devoted to the study of Law.

Article 7

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only persons eligible for appointment.

The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the Assembly and to the Council.

Article 8

The Assembly and the Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect, first the judges, then the deputy-judges.

Chaque groupe ne peut, en aucun cas, présenter plus de quatre personnes, dont deux au plus de sa nationalité. En aucun cas, il ne peut être présenté un nombre de candidats plus élevé que le double des places à remplir.

Article 6

Avant de procéder à cette désignation, il est recommandé à chaque groupe national de consulter la plus haute Cour de Justice, les Facultés et Ecoles de Droit, les Académies nationales et les sections nationales d'Académies internationales, vouées à l'étude du droit.

Article 7

Le Secrétaire Général de la Société des Nations dresse, par ordre alphabétique, une liste de toutes les personnes ainsi désignées: seules ces personnes sont éligibles, sauf le cas prévu à l'article 12, paragraphe 2.

Le Secrétaire Général communique cette liste à l'Assemblée et au Conseil.

Article 8

L'Assemblée et le Conseil procèdent, indépendamment l'une de l'autre, à l'élection, d'abord des juges titulaires, ensuite des juges suppléants.

Article 9

At every election, the electors shall bear in mind that not only should all the persons appointed as members of the Court possess the qualifications required, but the whole body also should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

Article 10

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the Assembly and in the Council shall be considered as elected.

In the event of more than one [candidate of the same nationality] *national of the same Member of the League* being elected by the votes of both the Assembly and the Council, the eldest of these only shall be considered as elected.

Article 11

If, after the first meeting held for the purpose of the election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second and, if necessary, a third meeting shall take place.

Article 12

If, after the third meeting, one or more seats still remain unfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members, three appointed by the

Article 9

Dans toute élection, les électeurs auront en vue que les personnes appelées à faire partie de la Cour, non seulement réunissent individuellement les conditions requises, mais assurent dans l'ensemble la représentation des grandes formes de civilisation et des principaux systèmes juridiques du monde.

Article 10

Sont élus ceux qui ont réuni la majorité absolue des voix dans l'Assemblée et dans le Conseil.

Au cas où le double scrutin de l'Assemblée et du Conseil se porterait sur plus d'un [membre de la même nationalité] *ressortissant du même membre de la Société des Nations*, le plus âgé est seul élu.

Article 11

Si, après la première séance d'élection, il reste encore des sièges à pourvoir, il est procédé, de la même manière, à une seconde et, s'il est nécessaire, à une troisième.

Article 12

Si, après la troisième séance d'élection, il reste encore des sièges à pourvoir, il peut être à tout moment formé sur la de-

Assembly and three by the Council, may be formed, at any time, at the request of either the Assembly or the Council, for the purpose of choosing one name for each seat still vacant, to submit to the Assembly and the Council for their respective acceptance.

If the Conference is unanimously agreed upon any person who fulfils the required conditions, he may be included in its list, even though he was not included in the list of nominations [made by the Court of Arbitration] *referred to in Articles 4 and 5.*

If the joint conference is *satisfied that it will not be successful* in procuring an election, those members of the Court who have already been appointed shall, within a period to be fixed by the Council, proceed to fill the vacant seats by selection from amongst those candidates who have obtained votes either in the Assembly or in the Council.

In the event of an equality of votes amongst the judges, the eldest judge shall have a casting vote.

Article 13

The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years.

They may be re-elected.

They shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have

mande, soit de l'Assemblée, soit du Conseil, une Commission médiatrice de six membres, nommés trois par l'Assemblée, trois par le Conseil, en vue de choisir pour chaque siège non pourvu un nom à présenter à l'adoption séparée de l'Assemblée et du Conseil.

Peuvent être portées sur cette liste, à l'unanimité toutes personnes satisfaisant aux conditions requises, alors même qu'elles n'auraient pas figuré sur la liste de présentation [de la Cour d'Arbitrage] *visée aux articles 4 et 5.*

Si [par le moyen de la Commission médiatrice l'élection n'a pu être faite] *la Commission médiatrice constate qu'elle ne peut réussir à assurer l'élection*, les membres de la Cour déjà nommés pourvoient aux sièges vacants, dans un délai à fixer par le Conseil, en choisissant parmi les personnes qui ont obtenu des suffrages soit dans l'Assemblée, soit dans le Conseil.

Si parmi les juges il y a partage égal des voix, la voix du juge le plus âgé l'emporte.

Article 13

Les membres de la Cour sont élus pour neuf ans.

Ils sont rééligibles.

Ils restent en fonction jusqu'à leur remplacement. Après ce rem-

been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

Article 14

Vacancies which may occur shall be filled by the same method as that laid down for the first election. A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose period of appointment had not expired will hold the appointment for the remainder of his predecessor's term.

Article 15

Deputy-judges shall be called upon to sit in the order laid down in a list.

This list shall be prepared by the Court and shall have regard first to priority of election and secondly to age.

Article 16

[The exercise of any function which belongs to the political direction, national or international, of States, by the Members of the Court, during their terms of office is declared incompatible with their judicial duties.]

The ordinary members of the Court may not exercise any political or administrative function. This provision does not apply to the deputy-judges except when

placement, ils continuent de connaître des affaires dont ils sont déjà saisis.

Article 14

Il est pourvu aux sièges devenus vacants selon la méthode suivie pour la première élection. Le membre de la Cour élu en remplacement d'un membre dont le mandat n'est pas expiré achève le terme du mandat de son prédécesseur.

Article 15

Les juges suppléants sont appelés dans l'ordre du tableau.

Le tableau est dressé par la Cour, en tenant compte d'abord de la priorité d'élection et ensuite de l'ancienneté d'âge.

Article 16

[L'exercice de toute fonction qui relève de la direction politique, soit nationale, soit internationale, des Etats, est incompatible avec la qualité de membre de la Cour.]

Les membres de la Cour ne peuvent exercer aucune fonction politique ou administrative. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux juges suppléants en dehors de

performing their duties on the Court.

Any doubt on this point is settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 17

No member of the Court can act as agent, counsel or advocate in any case of an international nature. *This provision only applies to the deputy-judges as regards cases in which they are called upon to exercise their functions on the Court.*

No member may participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken an active part, as agent, counsel or advocate for one of the contesting parties, or as a member of a national or international Court, or of a Commission of Inquiry, or in any other capacity.

Any doubt on this point is settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 18

A member of the Court cannot be dismissed unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he has ceased to fulfil the required conditions.

Formal notification thereof shall be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by the Registrar.

l'exercice de leurs fonctions près de la Cour.

En cas de doute, la Cour décide.

Article 17

Les membres de la Cour ne peuvent exercer les fonctions d'agent, de conseil ou d'avocat dans aucune affaire d'ordre international. *Cette disposition ne s'applique aux juges suppléants que relativement aux affaires pour lesquelles ils sont appelés à exercer leurs fonctions près de la Cour.*

Ils ne peuvent participer au règlement d'aucune affaire dans laquelle ils sont antérieurement intervenus comme agents, conseils ou avocats de l'une des parties, membres d'un tribunal national ou international, d'une commission d'enquête, ou à tout autre titre.

En cas de doute, la Cour décide.

Article 18

Les membres de la Cour ne peuvent être relevés de leurs fonctions que si, au jugement unanime des autres membres, ils ont cessé de répondre aux conditions requises.

Le Secrétaire Général de la Société des Nations en est officiellement informé par le Greffier.

This notification makes the place vacant.

Cette communication emporte vacance de siège.

Article 19

[The members of the Court, when outside their own country, shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of diplomatic representatives.]

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 19

[En dehors de leur propre pays, les membres de la Cour jouissent des mêmes privilèges et immunités que les agents diplomatiques.]

Les membres de la Cour jouissent dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions des privilèges et immunités diplomatiques.

Article 20

Every member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open Court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously.

Article 20

Tout membre de la Cour doit, avant d'entrer en fonction, en séance publique, prendre engagement solennel d'exercer ses attributions en pleine impartialité et en toute conscience.

Article 21

The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected.

It shall appoint its Registrar.

The duties of Registrar of the Court shall not be deemed incompatible with those of Secretary-General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Article 21

La Cour élit, pour trois ans, son Président et son Vice-Président; ils sont rééligibles.

Elle nomme son Greffier.

La fonction de Greffier de la Cour n'est pas incompatible avec celle de Secrétaire Général de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.

Article 22

The seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague.

Article 22

Le siège de la Cour est fixé à La Haye.

The President and Registrar shall reside at the seat of the Court.

Article 23

A session of the Court shall be held every year.

Unless otherwise provided by rules of Court, this session shall begin on June 15th, and shall continue for so long as may be deemed necessary to finish the cases on the list.

The President may summon an extraordinary session of the Court whenever necessary.

Article 24

If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

If, the President considers that, for some special reason, one of the members of the Court should not sit on a particular case, he shall give him notice accordingly.

If in any such case the member of the Court and the President disagree, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

Article 25

The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly provided otherwise.

Le Président et le Greffier résident au siège de la Cour.

Article 23

La Cour tient une session chaque année.

Sauf disposition contraire du règlement de la Cour, cette session commence le 15 juin, et continue tant que le rôle n'est pas épuisé.

Le Président convoque la Cour en session extraordinaire quand les circonstances l'exigent.

Article 24

Si, pour une raison spéciale, l'un des membres de la Cour estime devoir ne pas participer au jugement d'une affaire déterminée, il en fait part au Président.

Si le Président estime qu'un des membres de la Cour ne doit pas, pour une raison spéciale, siéger dans une affaire déterminée, il en avertit celui-ci.

Si, en pareils cas, le membre de la Cour et le Président sont en désaccord, la Cour décide.

Article 25

Sauf exception expressément prévue, la Cour exerce ses attributions en séance plénière.

If eleven judges cannot be present, the number shall be made up by calling on deputy-judges to sit.

If, however, eleven judges are not available, a quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the Court.

Article 26

Labor cases, particularly cases referred to in Part XIII (Labor) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following conditions:

The Court will appoint every three years a special chamber of five judges, selected so far as possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit. If the Parties so demand, cases will be heard and determined by this chamber. In the absence of any such demand, the Court will sit with the number of judges provided for in Article 25. On all occasions the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors sitting with them, but without the right to vote, and chosen with a view to ensuring a just representation of the competing interests.

If there is a national of one

Si la présence de onze juges titulaires n'est pas assurée, ce nombre est parfait par l'entrée en fonction des juges suppléants.

Toutefois, si onze juges ne sont pas disponibles, le quorum de neuf est suffisant pour constituer la Cour.

Article 26

Pour les affaires concernant le Travail et spécialement pour les affaires visées dans la partie XIII (Travail) du Traité de Versailles et les parties correspondantes des autres Traités de Paix, la Cour statuera dans les conditions ci-après:

La Cour constituera pour chaque période de trois années une chambre spéciale composée de cinq juges désignés en tenant compte, autant que possible, des prescriptions de l'article 9. Deux juges seront, en outre, désignés pour remplacer celui des juges qui se trouverait dans l'impossibilité de siéger. Sur la demande des parties, cette chambre statuera. A défaut de cette demande, la Cour siégera avec le nombre de juges prévu à l'article 25. Dans tous les cas, les juges sont assistés de quatre assesseurs techniques siégeant à leurs côtés avec voix consultative et assurant une juste représentation des intérêts en cause.

Si l'une seulement des parties a

only of the parties sitting as a judge in the chamber referred to in the preceding paragraph, the President will invite one of the other judges to retire in favor of a judge chosen by the other Party in accordance with Article 31.

The technical assessors shall be chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Labor Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations and an equivalent number nominated by the Governing Body of the Labor Office. The Governing Body will nominate, as to one-half, representatives of the workers, and as to one-half, representatives of employers from the list referred to in Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

In Labor cases the International Labor Office shall be at liberty to furnish the Court with all relevant information, and for this purpose the Director of that Office shall receive copies of all the written proceedings.

un de ses ressortissants siégeant comme juge dans la chambre prévue à l'alinéa précédent, le Président priera un autre juge de céder sa place à un juge choisi par l'autre partie, en conformité de l'article 31.

Les assesseurs techniques sont choisis dans chaque cas spécial d'après les règles de procédure visées à l'article 30, sur une liste "d'Assesseurs pour litiges de travail," composée de noms présentés à raison de deux par chaque membre de la Société des Nations et d'un nombre égal présenté par le Conseil d'administration du Bureau International du Travail. Le Conseil désignera par moitié des représentants des travailleurs et par moitié des représentants des patrons pris sur la liste prévue à l'article 412 du Traité de Versailles et les articles correspondants des autres traités de paix.

Dans les affaires concernant le Travail, le Bureau International aura la faculté de fournir à la Cour tous les renseignements nécessaires et, à cet effet, le Directeur de ce Bureau recevra communication de toutes les pièces de procédure présentées par écrit.

Article 27

Cases relating to transit and communications, particularly cases referred to in Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding portions of the other Treaties of Peace shall be heard and determined by the Court under the following conditions:

The Court will appoint every three years a special chamber of five judges, selected so far as possible with due regard to the provisions of Article 9. In addition, two judges shall be selected for the purpose of replacing a judge who finds it impossible to sit. If the Parties so demand, cases will be heard and determined by this chamber. In the absence of any such demand, the Court will sit with the number of judges provided for in Article 25. When desired by the Parties or decided by the Court, the judges will be assisted by four technical assessors sitting with them, but without the right to vote.

If there is a national of one only of the Parties sitting as a judge in the chamber referred to in the preceding paragraph, the President will invite one of the other judges to retire in favor of a judge chosen by the other Party in accordance with Article 31.

The technical assessors shall be

Article 27

Pour les affaires concernant le transit et les communications, et spécialement pour les affaires visées dans la partie XII (ports, voies d'eau, voies ferrées) du Traité de Versailles et les parties correspondantes des autres Traités de Paix, la Cour statuera dans les conditions ci-après:

La Cour constituera pour chaque période de trois années une chambre spéciale composée de cinq juges désignés en tenant compte autant que possible des prescriptions de l'article 9. Deux juges seront, en outre, désignés pour remplacer celui des juges qui se trouverait dans l'impossibilité de siéger. Sur la demande des parties, cette chambre statuera. A défaut de cette demande, la Cour siégera avec le nombre de juges prévu à l'article 25. Si les parties le désirent, ou si la Cour le décide, les juges seront assistés de quatre assesseurs techniques siégeant à leurs côtés avec voix consultative.

Si l'une seulement des parties a un de ses ressortissants siégeant comme juge dans la chambre prévue à l'alinéa précédent, le Président priera un autre juge de céder sa place à un juge choisi par l'autre partie, en conformité de l'article 31.

Les assesseurs techniques seront

chosen for each particular case in accordance with rules of procedure under Article 30 from a list of "Assessors for Transit and Communications Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each Member of the League of Nations.

choisis dans chaque cas spécial d'après les règles de procédure visées à l'article 30, sur une liste "d'Assesseurs pour litiges de transit et de communications," composée de noms présentés à raison de deux par chaque membre de la Société des Nations.

Article 28

The special chambers provided for in Articles 26 and 27 may, with the consent of the Parties to the dispute, sit elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article 28

Les chambres spéciales prévues aux articles 26 et 27 peuvent, avec le consentement des parties en cause siéger ailleurs qu'à La Haye.

Article [26] 29

With a view to the speedy despatch of business, the Court shall form annually a chamber composed of three judges who, at the request of the contesting Parties, may hear and determine cases by summary procedure.

Article [26] 29

En vue de la prompt expédition des affaires, la Cour compose annuellement une chambre de trois juges, appelée à statuer en procédure sommaire, lorsque les parties le demandent.

¹ Article [27] 30

The Court shall frame rules for regulating its procedure. In par-

¹ Article [27] 30

La Cour détermine par un règlement le mode suivant lequel

¹ This article was amended as follows by the Council, but the Assembly rejected the amendment, and allowed the article to stand as originally drafted.

Article 27.

The Court shall frame rules for regulating its procedure. In particular, it shall lay down rules governing the conditions under which the Vice-President shall take up his duties, and for summary procedure.

Article 27.

La Cour détermine par un règlement d'ordre le mode suivant lequel elle exerce ses attributions. Elle règle spécialement les conditions sous lesquelles le Vice-Président entrera en fonctions, ainsi que la procédure sommaire.

ticular, it shall lay down rules for summary procedure.

Article [28] 31

Judges of the nationality of each contesting Party shall retain their right to sit in the case before the Court.

If the Court includes upon the Bench a judge of the nationality of one of the Parties only, the other Party may select from among the deputy-judges a judge of its nationality, if there be one. If there should not be one, the Party may choose a judge, preferably from among those persons who have been nominated as candidates [by some national group in the Court of Arbitration] *as provided in Articles 4 and 5.*

If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the contesting Parties, each of these may proceed to select or choose a judge as provided in the preceding paragraph.

Should there be several Parties in the same interest, they shall, for the purpose of the preceding provisions, be reckoned as one Party only. *Any doubt upon this point is settled by the decision of the Court.*

Judges selected or chosen as laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3

elle exerce ses attributions. Elle règle notamment la procédure sommaire.

Article [28] 31

Les juges de la nationalité de chacune des parties en cause conservent le droit de siéger dans l'affaire dont la Cour est saisie.

Si la Cour compte sur le siège un juge de la nationalité d'une seule des parties, l'autre partie peut désigner pour siéger un juge suppléant s'il s'en trouve un de sa nationalité. S'il n'en existe pas, elle peut choisir un juge, pris de préférence parmi les personnes qui ont été l'objet d'une présentation [de la part des groupes nationaux de la Cour d'Arbitrage] *en conformité des articles 4 et 5.*

Si la Cour ne compte sur le siège aucun juge de la nationalité des parties, chacune de ces parties peut procéder à la désignation ou au choix d'un juge de la même manière qu'au paragraphe précédent.

Lorsque plusieurs parties font cause commune, elles ne comptent pour l'application des dispositions qui précèdent que pour une seule. *En cas de doute, la Cour décide.*

Les juges désignés ou choisis, comme il est dit aux paragraphes

of this Article shall fulfil the conditions required by Articles 2, 16, 17, 20, 24 of this Statute. They shall take part in the decision on an equal footing with their colleagues.

Article [29] 32

The judges shall receive an annual [salary] *indemnité*² to be determined by the Assembly of the League of Nations upon the proposal of the Council. This [salary] *indemnité*² must not be decreased during the period of a judge's appointment.

The President shall receive a special grant for his period of office, to be fixed in the same way.

*The Vice-President, judges and*² deputy-judges, shall receive a grant for the actual performance of their duties, to be fixed in the same way.

Traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties shall be refunded to judges and deputy-judges who do not reside at the seat of the Court.

Grants due to judges selected or chosen as provided in Article [28] 31 shall be determined in the same way.

The salary of the Registrar shall be decided by the Council upon the proposal of the Court.

2 et 3 du présent article, doivent satisfaire aux prescriptions des articles, 2, 16, 17, 20, 24 du présent acte. Ils statuent sur un pied d'égalité avec leurs collègues.

Article [29] 32

Les juges titulaires reçoivent une [traitement] *indemnité*² annuelle à fixer par l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations sur la proposition du Conseil. Cette [traitement] *indemnité*² ne peut être diminuée pendant la durée des fonctions du juge.

Le Président reçoit une indemnité spéciale déterminée de la même manière pour la durée de ses fonctions.

*Le Vice-Président, les juges et*² les juges suppléants reçoivent dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions une indemnité à fixer de la même manière.

Les juges titulaires et suppléants qui ne résident pas au siège de la Cour reçoivent le remboursement des frais de voyages nécessités par l'accomplissement de leurs fonctions.

Les indemnités dues aux juges désignés ou choisis conformément à l'article [28] 31 sont réglées de la même manière.

Le traitement du Greffier est fixé par le Conseil sur la proposition de la Cour.

² Council amendments.

[A special regulation shall provide for the pensions to which the judges and Registrar shall be entitled.]

The Assembly of the League of Nations shall lay down, on the proposal of the Council, a special regulation fixing the conditions under which retiring pensions may be given to the personnel of the Court.

Article [30] 33

The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the League of Nations, in such a manner as shall be decided by the Assembly upon the proposal of the Council.

CHAPTER II

Competence of the Court

[Article 31]

[The Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine suits between States.]

Article 34

Only states or members of the League of Nations can be parties in cases before the Court.

[Article 32]

[The Court shall be open of right to the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and to such others as shall subsequently enter the League of Nations.

[Un règlement spécial détermine les pensions auxquelles ont droit les juges et le Greffier.]

L'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, sur la proposition du Conseil, adoptera un règlement spécial fixant les conditions sous lesquelles des pensions seront allouées au personnel de la Cour.

Article [30] 33

Les frais de la Cour sont supportés par la Société des Nations de la manière que l'Assemblée décide sur la proposition du Conseil.

CHAPITRE II

Compétence de la Cour

[Article 31]

[La Cour connaît des litiges entre Etats.]

Article 34

Seuls les Etats ou les membres de la Société des Nations ont qualité pour se présenter devant la Cour.

[Article 32]

[La Cour est ouverte aux Etats mentionnés à l'Annexe au Pacte et à ceux qui seront ultérieurement entrés dans la Société des Nations.

[Other States may have access to it.

[The conditions under which the Court shall be open of right or accessible to States which are not Members of the League of Nations shall be determined by the Council, in accordance with Article 17 of the Covenant.]

^a [Article 33

[When a dispute has arisen between States, and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means, and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the Court. The Court shall, first of all, decide whether the preceding conditions have been complied with; if so, it shall hear and determine the dispute according to the terms and within the limits of the next article.]

^a [Article 34

[Between States which are members of the League of Nations, the

[Elle est accessible aux autres Etats.

[Les conditions auxquelles elle est ouverte ou accessible aux Etats qui ne sont pas membres de la Société des Nations, sont réglées par le Conseil, en tenant compte de l'article 17 du Pacte.]

^a [Article 33

[Lorsqu'un différend surgit entre Etats, qu'il n'a pu être réglé par la voie diplomatique, et que l'on n'est pas convenu de choisir une autre juridiction, la partie qui se prétend lésée peut en saisir la Cour. La Cour, après avoir décidé s'il est satisfait aux prescriptions précédentes, statue sous les conditions et limitations déterminées par l'article suivant.]

^a [Article 34

[Entre Etats membres de la Société des Nations la Cour statue

^aThe Council substituted the following articles for Articles 33 and 34 of the original draft, but the Assembly rejected the original and substitute drafts, and inserted the new Articles 36 and 37:

Article 33.

The jurisdiction of the Court is defined by Articles 12, 13 and 14 of the Covenant.

Article 34.

Without prejudice to the right of the parties, according to Article 12 of the Covenant, to submit disputes between

Article 33.

La compétence de la Cour est réglée par les articles 12, 13 et 14 du Pacte.

Article 34.

Sans préjudice de la faculté conférée par l'article 12 du Pacte, aux parties à un litige, de le soumettre soit

Court shall have jurisdiction (and this without any special convention giving it jurisdiction) to hear and determine cases of a legal nature, concerning:

- a. The interpretation of a treaty;
- b. Any question of international law;
- c. The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. The nature or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation;
- e. The interpretation of a sentence passed by the Court.

[The Court shall also take cognizance of all disputes of any kind which may be submitted to it by a general or particular convention between the parties.

[In the event of a dispute as to whether a certain case comes within any of the categories above mentioned, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.]

them either to judicial settlement or arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, the Court shall have jurisdiction (and this without any special agreement giving it jurisdiction) to hear and determine disputes, the settlement of which is by treaties in force entrusted to it or to the tribunal instituted by the League of Nations.

sans convention spéciale sur les différends d'ordre juridique, qui ont pour objet:

- a) l'interprétation d'un traité;
- b) tout point de droit international;
- c) la réalité de tout fait, qui, s'il était établi, constituerait la violation d'un engagement international;
- d) la nature ou l'étendue de la réparation due pour la rupture d'un engagement international;
- e) l'interprétation d'une sentence rendue par la Cour.

[La Cour connaît également de tous différends, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, qui lui sont soumis par la convention soit générale, soit spéciale, des parties.

[En cas de contestation sur le point de savoir si un différend rentre dans les catégories ci-dessus visées, la Cour décide.]

à la procédure judiciaire ou arbitrale, soit l'examen du Conseil, la Cour connaîtra sans convention spéciale des litiges dont le règlement est confié à elle ou à la juridiction instituée par la Société des Nations, aux termes des traités en vigueur.

Article 35

The Court shall be open to the Members of the League and also to States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant.

The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other States shall, subject to the special provisions contained in treaties in force, be laid down by the Council, but in no case shall such provisions place the Parties in a position of inequality before the Court.

When a State which is not a Member of the League of Nations is a Party to a dispute, the Court will fix the amount which that Party is to contribute towards the expenses of the Court.

Article 36

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the Parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions in force.

The Members of the League of Nations and the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant may, either when signing or ratifying the protocol to which the present Statute is adjoined, or at a later moment, declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in rela-

Article 35

La Cour est ouverte aux membres de la Société des Nations, ainsi qu'aux Etats mentionnés à l'Annexe au Pacte.

Les conditions auxquelles elle est ouverte aux autres Etats sont, sous réserve des dispositions particulières des traités en vigueur, réglées par le Conseil, et dans tous les cas, sans qu'il puisse en résulter pour les parties aucune inégalité devant la Cour.

Lorsqu'un Etat, qui n'est pas membre de la Société des Nations, est partie en cause, la Cour fixera la contribution aux frais de la Cour, que cette partie devra supporter.

Article 36

La compétence de la Cour s'étend à toutes affaires que les parties lui soumettront, ainsi qu'à tous les cas spécialement prévus dans les traités et conventions en vigueur.

Les membres de la Société et Etats mentionnés à l'Annexe au Pacte pourront, soit lors de la signature ou de la ratification du Protocole, auquel le présent Acte est joint, soit ultérieurement, déclarer reconnaître dès à présent comme obligatoire, de plein droit et sans convention spéciale, vis-à-

tion to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any of the classes of legal disputes concerning:

- (a) The interpretation of a treaty.
- (b) Any question of international law.
- (c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation.
- (d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

The declaration referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain Members or States, or for a certain time.

In the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court.

[Article 35]

[The Court shall, within the limits of its jurisdiction as defined (in Article 34) *above*,⁴ apply in the order following:

- [1. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules ex-

vis de tout autre membre ou Etat acceptant la même obligation, la juridiction de la Cour sur toutes ou quelques-unes des catégories de différends d'ordre juridique ayant pour objet:

- a) L'interprétation d'un traité;*
- b) Tout point de droit international;*
- c) La réalité de tout fait qui, s'il était établi, constituerait la violation d'un engagement international;*
- d) La nature ou l'étendue de la réparation due pour la rupture d'un engagement international.*

La déclaration ci-dessus visée pourra être faite purement et simplement ou sous condition de réciprocité de la part de plusieurs ou de certains membres ou Etats, ou pour un délai déterminé.

En cas de contestation sur le point de savoir si la Cour est compétente, la Cour décide.

[Article 35]

[Dans les limites de sa compétence, telle qu'elle est déterminée (par l'article 34) *ci-dessus* ⁴ la Cour applique en ordre successif:

- [1. Les conventions internationales soit générales, soit spéciales, établissant des règles ex-

⁴ Council amendment to original draft submitted to Assembly.

pressly recognized by the contesting States;

- [2. International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law;
- [3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- [4. *Subject to the provisions of Article 57 bis,*⁴ judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.]

Article 37

When a treaty or convention in force provides for the reference of a matter to a tribunal to be instituted by the League of Nations, the Court will be such tribunal.

Article 38

The Court shall apply:

1. *International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States;*
2. *International custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;*
3. *The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;*

pressément reconnues par les Etats en litige;

- [2. *La coutume internationale, attestation d'une pratique commune acceptée comme loi;*
- [3. *Les principes généraux de droit reconnus par les nations civilisées;*
- [4. *Sous réserve de la disposition de l'article 57 bis,*⁴ *les décisions judiciaires et la doctrine des publicistes les plus qualifiés des différentes nations, comme moyens auxiliaires de détermination de règles de droit.]*

Article 37

Lorsqu'un traité ou convention en vigueur vise le renvoi à une juridiction à établir par la Société des Nations, la Cour constituera cette juridiction.

Article 38

La Cour applique:

1. *Les conventions internationales, soit générales, soit spéciales, établissant des règles expressly reconnues par les Etats en litige;*
2. *La coutume internationale comme preuve d'une pratique générale acceptée comme étant le droit.*
3. *Les principes généraux de droit reconnus par les nations civilisées;*

4. *Subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.*

This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the Parties agree thereto.

[Article 36]

[The Court shall give an advisory opinion upon any question or dispute of an international nature referred to it by the Council or Assembly.

[When the Court shall give an opinion on a question of an international nature which does not refer to any dispute that may have arisen, it shall appoint a special commission of from three to five members.

[When it shall give an opinion upon a question which forms the subject of an existing dispute, it shall do so under the same conditions as if the case had been actually submitted to it for decision.]

4. *Sous réserve de la disposition de l'article 59, les décisions judiciaires et la doctrine des publicistes les plus qualifiés, comme moyen auxiliaire de détermination des règles de droit.*

La présente disposition ne porte pas atteinte à la faculté pour la Cour, si les parties sont d'accord, de statuer ex aequo et bono.

[Article 36]

[La Cour donne son avis sur tout point ou tout différend d'ordre international qui lui est soumis par le Conseil ou par l'Assemblée.

[Lorsque la Cour donne son avis sur un point d'ordre international indépendamment de tout différend actuellement né, elle constitue une Commission spéciale de 3 à 5 membres.

[Lorsqu'elle donne son avis sur une question qui fait l'objet d'un différend actuellement né, elle statue dans les mêmes conditions que s'il s'agissait d'un litige porté devant elle.]

CHAPTER III

*Procedure*⁵

[Article 37]

[The official language of the Court shall be French.

[The Court may, at the request of the contesting parties, authorize another language to be used before it.]

⁶Article 39

The official languages of the Court shall be French and English. If the Parties agree that the case shall be conducted in French, the judgment will be delivered in French. If the Parties agree that the case shall be conducted in English, the judgment will be delivered in English.

⁵ The following article inserted by the Council as the first article under the heading Procedure, and numbered 36 bis, was rejected by the Assembly:

Article 36 bis.

When the parties to a dispute agree to submit it to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court shall in the first place, apply the rules of procedure which may have been laid down in the agreement and, in the second place, in so far as they are applicable, the rules of procedure contained in the Hague Convention of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, always provided such rules are consistent with the provisions of Articles 1-36, 37, 39, 49 and 59 of the present convention.

⁶ Council amendment.

CHAPITRE III

*Procédure*⁵

[Article 37]

[La langue de la Cour est le français.

[La Cour peut, à la demande des parties, autoriser l'emploi d'une autre langue devant elle.]

⁶Article 39

Les langues officielles de la Cour sont le français et l'anglais. Si les parties sont d'accord pour que toute la procédure ait lieu en français, le jugement sera prononcé en cette langue. Si les parties sont d'accord pour que toute la procédure ait lieu en anglais, le jugement sera prononcé en cette langue.

Article 36 bis.

Lorsque les parties en litige sont d'accord pour soumettre leur différend à la Cour permanente de Justice Internationale, la Cour appliquera, en premier lieu, les règles de procédure prévues par le compromis, et, en second lieu, les règles de procédure de la Convention de La Haye de 1907 pour le règlement pacifique de conflits internationaux dans la mesure où elles sont applicables; pourvu, toutefois, que dans aucun cas les règles visées ci-dessus ne soient en désaccord avec les dispositions des articles 1-36, 37, 39, 49 et 59 de la présente Convention.

In the absence of an agreement as to which language shall be employed, each Party may, in the pleadings, use the language which it prefers; the decision of the Court will be given in French and English. In this case the Court will at the same time determine which of the two texts shall be considered as authoritative.

The Court may, at the request of the Parties, authorize a language other than French or English to be used.

Article [38] 40

[A State desiring to have recourse to the Court shall lodge a written application addressed to the Registrar.

[The application shall indicate the subject of the dispute, and name the contesting parties.]

Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by the notification of the special agreement, or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the contesting Parties must be indicated.

The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

He shall also notify the Mem-

A défaut d'un accord fixant la langue dont il sera fait usage, les parties pourront employer pour les plaidoiries celle des deux langues qu'elles préféreront, et l'arrêt de la Cour sera rendu en français et en anglais. En ce cas, la Cour désignera en même temps celui des deux textes qui fera foi.

La Cour pourra, à la requête des parties, autoriser l'emploi d'une langue autre que le français ou l'anglais.

Article [38] 40

[La Cour est saisie par une requête adressée au Greffe.

[La requête indique l'objet du différend et désigne les parties en cause.]

Les affaires sont portées devant la Cour, selon le cas, soit par notification du compromis, soit par une requête, adressées au Greffe, dans les deux cas, l'objet du différend et les parties en cause doivent être indiqués.

Le Greffe donne immédiatement communication de la requête à tous intéressés.

Il en informe également les

bers of the League of Nations through the Secretary-General.

membres de la Société des Nations par l'entremise du Secrétaire Général.

Article [39] 41

[If the dispute arises out of an act which has already taken place or which is imminent,] The Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either Party.

Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the Parties and the Council.

Article [40] 42

The Parties shall be represented by agents.

They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

Article [41] 43

The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral.

[Article 42]

The written proceedings shall consist of the communication to the judges and to the Parties of cases, counter-cases and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.

Article [39] 41

[Dans le cas où la cause du différend consiste en un acte effectué ou sur le point de l'être] La Cour a le pouvoir d'indiquer, si elle estime que les circonstances l'exigent, quelles mesures conservatoires du droit de chacun doivent être prises à titre provisoire.

En attendant l'arrêt définitif, l'indication de ces mesures est immédiatement notifiée aux parties et au Conseil.

Article [40] 42

Les parties sont représentées par des agents.

Elles peuvent se faire assister devant la Cour par des conseils ou des avocats.

Article [41] 43

La procédure a deux phases: l'une écrite, l'autre orale.

[Article 42]

La procédure écrite comprend la communication à juge et à partie des mémoires, des contre-mémoires, et, éventuellement, des répliques, ainsi que de toute pièce et document à l'appui.

These communications shall be made through the Registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the Court.

A certified copy of every document produced by one Party shall be communicated to the other party.

[Article 43]

The oral proceedings shall consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel and advocates.

Article 44

For the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel and advocates, the Court shall apply direct to the Government of the State upon whose territory the notice has to be served.

The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to procure evidence on the spot.

Article [44] 45

The hearing shall be under the control of the President, or in his absence, of the Vice-President; if both are absent, the senior judge shall preside.

La communication se fait par l'entremise du Greffe dans l'ordre et les délais déterminés par la Cour.

Toute pièce produite par l'une des parties doit être communiquée à l'autre en copie certifiée conforme.

[Article 43]

La procédure orale consiste dans l'audition par la Cour des témoins, experts, agents, conseils et avocats.

Article 44

Pour toute notification à faire à d'autres personnes que les agents, conseils et avocats, la Cour s'adresse directement au Gouvernement de l'Etat sur le territoire duquel la notification doit produire effet.

Il en est de même s'il s'agit de faire procéder sur place à l'établissement de tous moyens de preuve.

Article [44] 45

Les débats sont dirigés par le Président et à défaut de celui-ci par le Vice-Président; en cas d'empêchement, par le plus ancien des juges présents.

Article [45] 46

The hearing in Court shall be public, unless the Court, [at the written request of one of the parties, accompanied by a statement of his reasons,] shall decide otherwise, *or unless the Parties demand that the public be not admitted.*

Article [46] 47

Minutes shall be made at each hearing, and signed by the Registrar and the President.

These minutes shall be the only authentic record.

Article [47] 48

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case, shall decide the form and time in which each Party must conclude its arguments, and make all arrangements connected with the taking of evidence.

Article [48] 49

The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the agents to produce any document, or to supply any explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

Article [49] 50

The Court may, at any time, entrust any individual, body, bureau, commission or other organization

Article [45] 45

L'audience est publique, à moins qu'il n'en soit autrement décidé par la Cour [à la demande motivée de l'une des parties.] ou que les deux parties ne demandent que le public ne soit pas admis.

Article [46] 47

Il est tenu de chaque audience un procès-verbal signé par le Greffier et le Président.

Ce procès-verbal a seul caractère authentique.

Article [47] 48

La Cour rend des ordonnances pour la direction du procès, la détermination des formes et délais dans lesquels chaque partie doit finalement conclure; elle prend toutes les mesures que comporte l'administration des preuves.

Article [48] 49

La Cour peut, même avant tout débat, demander aux agents de produire tout document et de fournir toutes explications. En cas de refus, elle en prend acte.

Article [49] 50

A tout moment, la Cour peut confier une enquête ou une expertise à toute personne, corps,

that it may select, with the task of carrying out an inquiry or giving an expert opinion.

bureau, commission ou organe de son choix.

[Article 50

[During the hearing in Court, the judges may put any questions considered by them to be necessary, to the witnesses, agents, experts, advocates or counsel. The agents, advocates and counsel shall have the right to ask, through the President, any questions that the Court considers useful.]

[Article 50

[Au cours des débats, les juges posent aux témoins, agents, experts, avocats et conseils toutes questions qu'ils estiment utiles; les agents, avocats et conseils ont le droit de poser, par l'entremise du Président, toute question que la Cour juge utile.]

Article 51

During the hearing any relevant questions are to be put to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down by the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30.

Article 51

Au cours des débats, toutes questions utiles sont posées aux témoins et experts dans les conditions que fixera la Cour dans le règlement visé à l'article 30.

Article [51] 52

After the Court has received the proofs and evidence within the time specified for the purpose, it may refuse to accept any further oral or written evidence that one Party may desire to present unless the other side consents.

Article [51] 52

Après avoir reçu les preuves et témoignages dans les délais déterminés par elle, la Cour peut écarter toutes dépositions ou documents nouveaux qu'une des parties voudrait lui présenter sans l'assentiment de l'autre.

Article [52] 53

Whenever one of the Parties shall not appear before the Court, or shall fail to defend his case, the

Article [52] 53

Lors qu'une des parties ne se présente pas, ou s'abstient de faire valoir ses moyens, l'autre partie

other Party may call upon the Court to decide in favor of his claim.

The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not only that it has jurisdiction in accordance with Articles [33] 36 and [34] 37, but also that the claim is [supported by substantial evidence and] well founded in fact and law.

Article [53] 54

When, subject to the control of the Court, the agents, advocates and counsel have completed their presentation of the case, the President shall declare the hearing closed.

The Court shall withdraw to consider the judgment.

The deliberations of the Court shall take place in private and remain secret.

Article [54] 55

All questions shall be decided by a majority of the judges present at the hearing.

In the event of an equality of votes, the President or his deputy shall have a casting vote.

Article [55] 56

The judgment shall state the reasons on which it is based.

It shall contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision.

peut demander à la Cour de lui adjuger ses conclusions.

La Cour, avant d'y faire droit, doit s'assurer non seulement qu'elle a compétence aux termes des articles [33] 36 et [34] 37, mais que les conclusions [reposant sur des preuves sérieuses] sont fondées en fait et en droit.

Article [53] 54

Quand les agents, *avocats* et conseils ont fait valoir, sous le contrôle de la Cour, tous les moyens qu'ils jugent utiles, le Président prononce la clôture des débats.

La Cour se retire en chambre du conseil pour délibérer.

Les délibérations de la Cour sont et restent secrètes.

Article [54] 55

Les décisions de la Cour sont prises à la majorité des juges présents.

En cas de partage de voix, la voix du Président ou de celui qui le remplace est prépondérante.

Article [55] 56

L'arrêt est motivé.

Il mentionne les noms des juges qui y ont pris part.

Article [56] 57

If the judgment [given] does not represent, in whole or in part, the unanimous opinion of the judges, dissenting judges are entitled to [have the fact of their dissent or reservations mentioned in it. But the reasons in it for their dissent or reservations shall not be expressed in the judgment.] *deliver a separate opinion.*¹

Article [57] 58

The judgment shall be signed by the President and by the Registrar. It shall be read in open court, due notice having been given to the agents.

¹Article 59

The decision of the Court has no binding force except between the Parties and in respect of that particular case.

Article [58] 60

The judgment is final and without appeal. In the event of dispute as to the meaning or scope of the judgment, the Court shall construe it upon the request of any Party.

Article [59] 61

An application for revision of a judgment can be made only

Article [56] 57

Si l'arrêt n'exprime pas en tout ou en partie l'opinion unanime des juges, les dissidents ont [la faculté de demander que leur opposition ou leurs réserves soient constatées, mais sans indication des motifs.] *le droit d'y joindre l'exposé de leur opinion individuelle.*¹

Article [57] 58

L'arrêt est signé par le Président et par le Greffier. Il est lu en séance publique, les agents dûment prévenus.

¹Article 59

La décision de la Cour n'est obligatoire que pour les parties en litige et dans le cas qui a été décidé.

Article [58] 60

L'arrêt est définitif et sans recours. En cas de contestation sur le sens et la portée de l'arrêt, il appartient à la Cour de l'interpréter, à la demande de toute partie.

Article [59] 61

La revision de l'arrêt ne peut être éventuellement demandée à

¹ Council amendment.

when it is based upon the discovery of some [new] fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the Party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence.

The proceedings for revision will be opened by a judgment of the Court expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing that it has such a character as to lay the case open to revision, and declaring the application admissible on this ground.

The Court may require previous compliance with the terms of the judgment before it admits proceedings in revision.

The application for revision must be made at latest within six months of the discovery of the new fact.

No application for revision may be made after the lapse of [five] *ten* years from the date of the sentence.

Article [60] 62

Should a State consider that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, it may submit a request to the Court to be permitted to intervene as a third Party.

la Cour qu'à raison de la découverte d'un fait [nouveau] de nature à exercer une influence décisive et qui, avant le prononcé de l'arrêt, était inconnu de la Cour et de la partie qui demande la revision, sans qu'il y ait, de sa part, faute à l'ignorer.

La procédure de revision s'ouvre par un arrêt de la Cour constatant expressément l'existence du fait nouveau, lui reconnaissant les caractères qui donnent ouverture à la revision, et déclarant de ce chef la demande recevable.

La Cour peut subordonner l'ouverture de la procédure en revision à l'exécution préalable de l'arrêt.

La demande en revision devra être formée au plus tard dans le délai de six mois après la découverte du fait nouveau.

Aucune demande de revision ne pourra être formée après l'expiration d'un délai de [cinq] *dix* ans à dater de l'arrêt.

Article [60] 62

Lorsqu'un Etat estime que dans un différend un intérêt d'ordre juridique est pour lui en cause, il peut adresser à la Cour une requête, à fin d'intervention.

It will be for the Court to decide upon this request.

Article [61] 63

Whenever the construction of a convention to which States other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such States forthwith.

Every State so notified has the right to intervene in the proceedings; but if it uses this right, the construction given by the judgment will be equally binding upon it.

Article [62] 64

Unless otherwise decided by the Court, each Party shall bear its own costs.

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

The Members of the League of Nations, through the undersigned, duly authorized, declare their acceptance of the adjoined Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was approved by a unanimous vote of the Assembly of the League on December 13th, 1920, at Geneva.

Consequently, they hereby declare that they accept the jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of the above-mentioned Statute.

La Cour décide.

Article [61] 63

Lorsqu'il s'agit de l'interprétation d'une convention à laquelle ont participé d'autres Etats que les parties en litige, le Greffe les avertit sans délai.

Chacun d'eux a le droit d'intervenir au procès, et s'il exerce cette faculté, l'interprétation contenue dans la sentence est également obligatoire à son égard.

Article [62] 64

S'il n'en est autrement décidé par la Cour, chaque partie supporte ses frais de procédure.

PROTOCOLE DE SIGNATURE

Les membres de la Société des Nations, représentés par les sous-signés dûment autorisés, déclarent reconnaître le statut ci-joint de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale de la Société des Nations, approuvé par le vote unanime de l'Assemblée de la Société, en date, à Genève, du 31 décembre 1920.

En conséquence, ils déclarent accepter la juridiction de la Cour dans les termes et conditions prévus dans le Statut ci-dessus visé.

The present Protocol, which has been drawn up in accordance with the decision taken by the Assembly of the League of Nations on December 13th, 1920, is subject to ratification. Each Power shall send its ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations; the latter shall take the necessary steps to notify such ratification to the other signatory Powers. The ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The said Protocol shall remain open for signature by the Members of the League of Nations and by the States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League.

The Statute of the Court shall come into force as provided in the above-mentioned decision.

Executed at Geneva, in a single copy, the French and English texts of which shall both be authentic, on the sixteenth day of December in the year nineteen hundred and twenty.

OPTIONAL CLAUSE

The undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, further declare, on behalf of their Government, that, from this date, they accept as compulsory "ipso facto" and without special convention, the jurisdiction of the Court in

Le présent Protocole, dressé conformément à la décision de l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations du 13 décembre 1920, sera ratifié. Chaque Puissance adressera sa ratification au Secrétariat Général de la Société des Nations, par les soins duquel il en sera donné avis à toutes les autres Puissances signataires. Les ratifications resteront déposées dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

Le présent Protocole restera ouvert à la signature des Etats visés à l'Annexe du Pacte de la Société.

Le Statut de la Cour entrera en vigueur ainsi qu'il est prévu par ladite décision.

Fait à Genève, en un seul exemplaire, dont les textes français et anglais feront foi.

Le 16 décembre 1920.

DISPOSITION FACULTATIVE

Les soussignés, dûment autorisés, déclarent en outre, au nom de leur Gouvernement, reconnaître dès à présent, comme obligatoire, de plein droit et sans convention spéciale, la juridiction de la Cour conformément à l'article 36, para-

conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, under the following conditions:

graphie 2, du Statut de la Cour et dans les termes suivants:

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

JOURNAL OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, December 19, 1920, p. 299.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, in conformity with the provisions of Article 32 of the Statute, fixes the salaries and allowances of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice as follows:

President: Annual salary, 15,000 Dutch florins; special allowance, 45,000 Dutch florins; total, 60,000 Dutch florins.

Vice-President: Annual salary, 15,000 Dutch florins; duty allowance (150 florins per day for 200 days), 30,000 Dutch florins (maximum); total, 45,000 Dutch florins.

Ordinary Judges: Annual salary, 15,000 Dutch florins; duty allowance (100 florins per day for 200 days), 20,000 Dutch florins (maximum); total, 35,000 Dutch florins.

Deputy-Judges: Duty allowance (150 florins per day for 200 days), 30,000 Dutch florins (maximum).

Duty allowances are payable from the day of departure until the return of the beneficiary.

L'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, se conformant aux dispositions de l'article 32 du Statut, fixe les traitements et allocations des membres de la Cour Permanente de Justice internationale de la manière suivante:

Président: Traitement annuel: 15,000 fl. holl., allocation spéciale, 45,000 fl. holl., total, 60,000 fl. holl.

Vice-Président: Traitement annuel: 15,000, allocation par jour de fonction (150 florins pendant 200 jours), 30,000 (max.), total, 45,000.

Juges titulaires: Traitement annuel, 15,000, allocation par jour de fonction (100 florins pendant 200 jours) 20,000 (max.), total, 35,000.

Juges suppléants: Allocation par jour de fonction (150 florins pendant 200 jours), 30,000 (max.).

Les allocations par jour de fonction courent à partir du jour de départ jusqu'au jour de retour du bénéficiaire.

An additional allowance of 50 florins per day is assigned for each day of actual presence at The Hague to the Vice-President and to the ordinary and deputy-judges.

Allowances and salaries are free of all tax.

Une allocation de 50 florins par jour de séjour est en outre attribuée pendant les jours de présence effective à la Haye, tant au Vice-Président qu'aux juges titulaires et suppléants.

Les allocations et traitements sont exempts de tout impôt.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF JURISTS.¹

Adopted at The Hague, July 23, 1920.

FIRST RESOLUTION ²

PREMIER VŒU

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Convinced that the security of States and the well-being of peoples urgently require the extension of the empire of law and the development of all international agencies for the administration of justice,

Recommends:

I. That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially, and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.

Le Comité Consultatif de Juristes, réuni à la Haye pour élaborer le statut d'une Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale;

Convaincu que la sécurité des Etats et le bien-être des peuples exigent impérieusement l'extension de l'empire du droit et le développement des juridictions internationales;

Recommande:

I. Qu'une nouvelle Conférence des Etats faisant suite aux deux premières Conférences de la Haye, soit réunie dans le plus bref délai possible, en vue:

1. De raffermir les règles existantes du droit des gens, spécialement et d'abord dans les domaines affectés par les événements de la récente guerre;

¹ French texts taken from Assembly Document No. 44, p. 119.

² English draft, of which the French text is a translation.

2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war.
3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.
4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

II. That the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the Union Juridique Internationale, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference to be submitted beforehand to the several Governments and laid before the Conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable.

III. That the Conference be

2. De formuler et sanctionner les modifications et additions dont la nécessité ou l'utilité s'est révélée à l'occasion de la guerre et à raison des changements des conditions de la vie internationale qui ont suivi ce grand conflit ;
3. De concilier les vues divergentes et de ménager une entente générale relativement aux règles qui ont donné lieu à controverse ;
4. De prendre en considération toute spéciale les points qui, actuellement, ne sont pas réglés d'une manière adéquate et dont la justice internationale réclame la détermination précise dans une entente commune.

II. Que l'Institut de Droit international, l'American Institute of International Law, l'Union juridique internationale, l'International Law Association et l'Institut ibérique de droit comparé, soient invités à instituer tel mode de travail ou de collaboration qui leur paraîtra convenable afin de préparer pour la réalisation de cette œuvre, des avant-projets qui, d'abord soumis aux divers Gouvernements, seraient ensuite présentés à la conférence.

III. Que la Conférence nouvelle

named Conference for the Advancement of International Law.

IV. That this Conference be followed by further successive conferences at stated intervals to continue the work left unfinished.

prenne le nom de Conférence pour l'avancement du droit international.

IV. Que cette Conférence soit suivie de Conférences périodiques semblables, assez rapprochées pour permettre de continuer, en toute opportunité et fécondité, l'œuvre entreprise, dans ce qu'elle aura d'inachevé.

SECOND RESOLUTION ¹

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Having considered a proposition laid before it by its president for the establishment in the future of a High Court of International Justice, conceived in these terms:

Article I

A High Court of International Justice is hereby established.

Article 2

This Court shall be composed of one member for each state, to be chosen by the group of delegates of each state represented in the court of arbitration.

Article 3

The High Court of Justice shall be competent to try crimes against

DEUXIEME VŒU

Le Comité Consultatif de Juristes, réuni à la Haye pour élaborer le statut d'une Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale,

Saisi par son président d'une proposition concernant, pour l'avenir, l'établissement d'une Haute Cour de Justice Internationale, formulée en ces termes:

Article 1

Il est institué une Haute Cour de Justice Internationale.

Article 2

Cette Cour se compose d'un membre par Etat respectivement, choisi par le groupe des délégués de chaque Etat à la Cour d'Arbitrage.

Article 3

La Haute Cour de Justice Internationale sera compétente pour

¹ Translation made especially for this print.

international public order and the universal law of nations, which shall be referred to it by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 4

The Court shall have power to define the nature of the crime, to fix the penalty and to prescribe the appropriate means of carrying out the judgment. It shall formulate its own rules of procedure.

Recognizing the vast importance of this proposition,

Recommends the examination thereof to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations.

THIRD RESOLUTION ¹

The Advisory Committee of Jurists, assembled at The Hague to draft a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice,

Gladly avails itself of this opportunity to express the hope that the Academy of International Law, founded at The Hague in 1913, and whose operation has, owing to circumstances, been interrupted, shall, as soon as possible, enter upon its activity alongside of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the Peace Palace at The Hague.

juger les crimes contre l'ordre public international et le droit des gens universel, qui lui seront déferés par l'Assemblée plénière de la Société des Nations ou par le Conseil de cette Société.

Article 4

La Cour possédera un pouvoir appréciateur pour caractériser le délit, fixer la peine et déterminer les moyens appropriés à l'exécution de la sentence. Elles déterminent la procédure à suivre dans ce cas, par son règlement d'ordre intérieur.

Reconnaissant toute l'importance de cette proposition,

En recommande l'examen au Conseil et à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations.

TROISIEME VŒU

Le Comité Consultatif de Juristes, réuni à la Haye pour élaborer le statut d'une Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale,

Saisit, avec satisfaction, cette occasion d'exprimer le vœu que l'Académie de Droit International fondée à la Haye en 1913, et dont le fonctionnement a été arrêté par les circonstances, entre aussi prochainement que possible en activité à côté de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage et de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale, au Palais de la Paix, à la Haye.

¹ Translation made especially for this print.

PROPOSALS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SUBMITTING THE FOREGOING RESOLUTIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.⁴

First Resolution.

First, that the international judicial organizations mentioned in the recommendations should be invited to consider what subjects might advantageously be included in the program of an international Conference and to inform the Council of the results achieved.

Secondly, the Council should submit to the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations, a list of the questions to be dealt with by the Assembly constituted on the basis of the proposals of the judicial organizations, and the Council may naturally add to this list any other subject which it may wish to be considered. The Governments would, at the same time, be asked to inform the Council of their views as to the advisability of summoning a Conference on international law and to state, if need be, what questions the Conference should, in their opinion, consider.

Thirdly, if it is decided to summon the Conference, the Council might again apply to the international organizations requesting them to prepare and forward to the Council draft schemes with regard to the subjects which the Governments agree to submit to the Conference. The Council would forward these draft schemes to the Governments and would summon the Conference.

Second Resolution.

That this recommendation be forwarded for the consideration of the Associations mentioned in the first recommendation. These Associations would then have to give preliminary replies to the two questions as to whether a High Court of Justice should be established with the objects, the jurisdiction and the organization laid down in the draft contained in the second recommendation, and, if so, whether this should be a Special Court, or if jurisdiction in criminal matters should be entrusted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article 14 of the Covenant. The preliminary replies of the Inter-

⁴ Adopted, upon the report of M. Caclamanos, the Greek representative, at the meeting of the Council at Brussels, October 27, 1920. (Document No. 44 of the Assembly of the League, pp. 97-103.)

national Associations should then be submitted by the Council to the governments of the States Members of the League of Nations.

Third Resolution.

This recommendation is not addressed to the organs of the League of Nations. It is simply transmitted, for information, by the Council to the Assembly. Since the International Law Academy of The Hague, which is the subject of the resolution, was set up under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation [Endowment], and since it was furnished with a special curatorium, it should also be submitted to these two bodies.

Additional Resolution recommended by the Council to the Assembly.

Bearing in mind the favorable attitude of the Council towards the idea of examining at an early date the application of the principle of compulsory jurisdiction to disputes between States, the Council, in submitting the recommendations of the Committee of Jurists to the Assembly, adds a further recommendation to the following effect:

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION

The League of Nations recommends that the Conference for the Advancement of International Law, if summoned, should be instructed to consider and to formulate the conditions under which the Permanent Court of International Justice may be given jurisdiction (and that without any special convention giving it jurisdiction), in cases other than those where by virtue of Treaties in force this Court has jurisdiction without special agreement between the parties.

VŒU ADDITIONAL

La Société des Nations recommande que la Conférence pour l'avancement du droit international, si elle est convoquée, soit chargée de considérer et de formuler les modalités en vertu desquelles il pourrait être confié à la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale la compétence de statuer, sans convention spéciale, en dehors des cas où, en vertu des traités en vigueur, cette Cour a compétence sans accord entre les parties.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.⁵

*The recommendations of the Committee of Jurists at The Hague.
Report of Committee No. 3.*

M. LAFONTAINE (Belgium) explained to the Assembly that the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague annexed to its draft Scheme for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice four recommendations which the Council of the League of Nations had submitted to the Assembly.

There was a recommendation to the effect that a Court of International Criminal Justice should be established to punish crimes committed against international public order. There was a recommendation that the League should help to establish an Academy of International Law, an enterprise in which the Carnegie Foundation [Endowment] had already taken the initiative. There was a further recommendation in favour of compulsory jurisdiction in international disputes.

Committee No. 3 was unable to recommend to the Assembly to adopt any of the above recommendations.

There was, however, a fourth recommendation which the Committee proposed for adoption in the following form:

“The Assembly of the League of Nations invites the Council to address to the most authoritative of the Institutions which are devoted to the study of international law, a request to consider what would be the best methods of co-operative work to adopt for a more definite and more complete definition of the rules of international law, which are to be applied to the mutual relations between States.”

Lord ROBERT CECIL (South Africa) said he hoped that the resolution would not be adopted. He did not think that a stage had yet been reached in international relations at which it was desirable to attempt the codification of international law.

The PRESIDENT said that it was not proposed to codify international law under this recommendation, but only to discover the best means of doing so.

⁵ Geneva, December 19, 1920, pp. 298-299.

Lord ROBERT CECIL said that either the recommendation was submitted with serious intention of proceeding to the codification of international law, or it was a pious hope of no real value or importance. He was opposed to the recommendation because, if it meant something it was bad and, if it meant nothing it was worse.

The previous question was adopted and the recommendation was lost.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1921

Assets		
Investments:		
United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Registered 5% Gold Bonds	\$5,000,000.00	
United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Registered 5% Gold Bonds	5,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00
Special Reserve Fund:		
Invested in U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	\$53,000.00	
Cash	453,629.03	
	\$506,629.03	
Less: Expenditures under allotments.....	250,000.00	256,629.03
Property and equipment:		
Real Estate: Administration buildings and site.....	\$184,000.00	
Furniture and fixtures	27,820.21	
Library	32,470.38	244,290.59
Income receivable:		
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1921)....	\$62,500.00	
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1921)....	20,833.33	83,333.33
Cash on hand:		
Postage and petty cash funds	\$1,485.96	
Cash on deposit in banks (drawing account).....	119,594.04	121,080.00
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		294,578.54
		\$10,999,911.49
Liabilities		
Endowment		
Income appropriated for property and equipment.....		10,000,000.00
Unexpended appropriations to June 30, 1921:		244,290.59
Unallotted	\$54,312.66	
Allotted, but unexpended	744,804.28	
	\$799,116.94	
Less—Income receivable to June 30, 1921, applicable thereagainst:		
Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on income invested.....	329.37	
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,500.00	
	126,829.37	672,287.57
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1921:		
Accrued on interest due August 31, 1921.....		83,333.33
		\$10,999,911.49

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921

Receipts		
Balances in the banks, June 30, 1920.....		\$4,414.80
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1921....	\$500,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits:		
With the Guaranty Trust Company to March 26, 1921	\$1,740.92	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch) to December 25, 1920.....	279.97	
With the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas to June 30, 1920	16.75	
	<hr/> 2,037.64	
Interest on income invested:		
On \$137,500 Liberty Bonds, to September 15, 1920	\$2,921.88	
On \$37,500 Liberty Bonds, to March 15, 1921...	796.87	
On \$115,500 Liberty Bonds to December 15, 1920	2,454.37	
On \$200,000 Liberty Bonds to dates of sale.....	1,174.66	
On amount invested in French Loans (Paris Bureau)	94.62	
	<hr/> 7,442.40	
Sales of publications	9.00	
Royalties on publications	287.75	
Miscellaneous receipts	1.66	
Sale of Liberty Bonds.....	200,000.00	
Refunds:		
International Court of Justice.....	\$35,057.15	
The Great Illusion (1913 appropriation).....	1,694.19	
The German Enigma (1913 appropriation).....	284.60	
	<hr/> 37,035.94	
	<hr/>	746,814.39
		<hr/>
		\$751,229.19
Disbursements		
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries—officials	\$16,162.44	
Salaries—clerks	13,802.24	
Stationery and office expenses:		
Stationery	\$352.99	
Furniture	429.50	
Postage	288.44	
Freight and express	28.87	
Telegrams	61.60	
Printing and binding	1,547.79	
Reporting Board meeting	35.52	
Repairs	49.05	
Miscellaneous	523.18	
	<hr/> \$3,316.94	
Less refund on account of telegrams	87.01	
	<hr/> 3,229.93	

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921

Continued

Maintenance of headquarters:		
Water rent	\$15.33	
Fuel and lighting	1,227.99	
Telephone	454.60	
Messengers and janitor	2,158.00	
Repairs	1,211.96	
Miscellaneous	214.27	
		\$5,282.15
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....		29.37
Traveling expenses		2,058.73
Professional services		1,500.00
		<u>\$42,064.86</u>
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau:		
Salaries	\$5,105.15	
Books, subscriptions and bind- ings	\$3,082.19	
Furniture and fixtures	253.45	
Miscellaneous	257.09	
	<u>3,592.73</u>	
		8,697.88
Translating Bureau, salaries		5,857.49
Year Book		934.29
Abridged Year Book		1.50
Distribution of publications.....		2,953.76
Employees' annuities		672.67
Catalogue of publications		1,409.48
		<u>\$20,527.07</u>
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries	\$7,048.30	
Rent	1,499.94	
Stationery	540.29	
Furniture	62.00	
Freight and express	19.38	
Telegrams	160.46	
Fuel and lighting	416.53	
Telephone	135.77	
Books and publications	617.26	
Printing and binding	698.55	
Repairs	149.97	
Traveling expenses	29.45	
Miscellaneous	381.75	
		<u>\$11,759.65</u>
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....		6,132.10
Work through the European Bureau.....		6,170.15
Institute of International Education.....		19,677.18

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921

Continued

Work through newspapers and periodicals.....	\$5,233.56	
American Association for International Conciliation	29,625.00	
France-America Society of New York.....	1,875.00	
Inter-American Division	9,958.85	
International Relations Clubs	11,000.00	
Latin American Exchange	14,942.95	
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.....	7,112.50	
International Arbitration League	743.88	
Relief of refugees from Russia	50,000.00	
Relations between the United States and Japan...	2,000.00	
Loan to the Republic of China.....	10,000.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors....	2,815.00	
American Peace Society	6,367.25	
Contribution to Westminster Abbey Fund.....	33,675.00	
Exchange of professors	1,550.00	
Belgrade University Library	7,000.00	
		\$237,638.07
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY		
Expenses of the Division in New York:		
Salaries	\$13,555.00	
Extra clerical assistance	580.50	
Furniture	296.10	
Stationery	108.78	
Postage	84.56	
Freight and express	21.96	
Telegrams	99.11	
Books and publications	92.37	
Printing and binding	61.00	
Traveling expenses	522.46	
Repairs	3.95	
Miscellaneous	280.69	
		\$15,706.48
Honoraria of the Committee of Research.....	2,250.00	
Research work	25,128.35	
Editorial Boards	6,375.00	
Translations	2,019.54	
Publications	12,560.89	
		\$64,040.26
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Clerical assistance	\$9,628.63	
Office expenses:		
Stationery	\$209.57	
Postage	99.19	
Freight and express	17.77	
Telegrams	50.80	
Books and publications	100.34	
Printing and binding	57.00	
Repairs	20.30	
Miscellaneous	48.42	
		603.39

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921

Continued.

Pamphlet series	\$198.77		
International arbitrations	5,995.82		
Publications	15,573.82		
Classics of International Law.....	2,316.24		
Proceedings of The Hague Conferences.....	47.80		
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	8,102.70		
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i>	597.00		
<i>Journal du Droit International</i>	835.82		
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée</i>	548.93		
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00		
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00		
Aid to <i>La Société de Législation Comparée</i>	895.60		
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.....	1,250.00		
Rolin's <i>Le Droit Moderne de la Guerre</i>	1,151.06		
<i>Das Werk vom Haag</i> , Part III, purchase of.....	94.32		
Fellowships in international law.....	7,174.44		
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International law	500.00		
<i>Recueil de documents interessant le droit international</i> , purchase of	282.87		
Pamphlets relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice..	3,504.45		
German and Austrian war documents.....	1,844.05		
		\$63,465.71	
Total disbursements for the fiscal year		\$427,735.97	
Addition to the postage fund.....\$224.47			
Addition to the petty cash fund..... 140.00			
	\$364.47		
Withdrawals from the exchange account.....	94.32		
		270.15	
Balances on deposit:			
*With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York:			
Drawing account	\$100,189.11		
Special Reserve Fund.....	2,454.37		
		\$102,643.48	
*With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Branch):			
Drawing account Frs. 151,439.78	\$9,041.14		
Special Reserve Fund	2,954,273.09	201,174.66	
		210,215.80	
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington.	10,363.79		
		\$323,223.07	
		\$751,229.19	\$751,229.19

*The Guaranty Trust Company allows interest on this deposit at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 14, 1910, to March 31, 1921

Receipts		
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1921.....		\$5,065,906.25
Interest on bank deposits		90,650.98
Interest on income invested.....		33,318.06
Sales of publications		9,702.48
Royalties on publications		1,124.75
Proceeds from the sale of syndicated matter.....		6,623.90
Grant from the Carnegie Corporation		100,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts		5,918.07
Total receipts		\$5,313,244.45
Disbursements		
Secretary's Office and General Administration.....	\$673,311.27	
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	2,625,268.10	
Division of Economics and History.....	578,655.57	
Division of International Law.....	874,300.52	
Purchase of Administration buildings and site.....	184,000.00	
Total disbursements	\$4,935,535.46	
Cash on hand:		
Petty cash funds	\$750.00	
Postage fund	735.96	
	\$1,485.96	
Cash on deposit:		
Drawing account	\$119,594.04	
Special Reserve Fund	203,629.03	
	\$323,223.07	
	324,709.03	
Income invested in Liberty Bonds*.....	53,000.00	
	\$5,313,244.49	\$5,313,244.45

*This amount is held in the special reserve fund.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations, March 31, 1921

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted
Special Appropriations.			
Relief in devastated portions of Europe.....	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	
Relief of oppressed nationalities in the Near East	50,000.00	50,000.00	
International Court of Justice.....	50,000.00	48,617.85	\$1,382.15
	<u>\$600,000.00</u>	<u>\$598,617.85</u>	<u>\$1,382.15</u>
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1920.			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$55,142.00	\$54,942.00	\$200.00
Sundry Purposes	29,102.00	28,934.00	168.00
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	206,720.00	206,720.00	
Division of Economics and History.....	121,000.00	121,000.00	
Division of International Law.....	72,514.00	70,243.24	2,270.76
Emergencies	125,000.00	125,000.00	
	<u>\$609,478.00</u>	<u>\$606,839.24</u>	<u>\$2,638.76</u>
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1921.			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$61,390.00	\$61,390.00	
Sundry Purposes	31,630.00	30,130.00	\$1,500.00
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	208,800.00	204,200.00	4,600.00
Division of Economics and History.....	125,490.00	116,490.00	9,000.00
Division of International Law.....	138,340.00	116,734.32	21,605.68
Emergencies	50,000.00	36,413.93	13,586.07
	<u>\$615,650.00</u>	<u>\$565,358.25</u>	<u>\$50,291.75</u>
Total for Special Appropriations	\$600,000.00	\$598,617.85	\$1,382.15
Total for 1920.....	609,478.00	606,839.24	2,638.76
Total for 1921.....	615,650.00	565,358.25	50,291.75
	<u>\$1,825,128.00</u>	<u>\$1,770,815.34</u>	<u>\$54,312.66</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1921

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Allotments from Special Appropriations.			
RELIEF IN DEVASTATED PORTIONS OF EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST.			
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education:</i>			
Restoration of the University of Louvain...	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	
Restoration of the University of Belgrade..	100,000.00	100,000.00	
Relief of refugees from Russia	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Restoration of the library at Rheims.....	200,000.00		\$200,000.00
Aid for the starving children in Europe....	100,000.00		100,000.00
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.			
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education:</i>			
Contribution to Westminster Abbey Fund...	33,675.00	33,675.00	
<i>Division of International Law:</i>			
International Court of Justice.....	14,942.85	14,942.85	
	<u>\$598,617.85</u>	<u>\$298,617.85</u>	<u>\$300,000.00</u>
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1920.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1920.			
Salaries—Officials	\$19,900.00	\$19,900.00	
Salaries—clerks	16,828.00	16,828.00	
Stationery and office expenses.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	
Maintenance of headquarters	7,914.00	7,914.00	
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....	500.00	29.37	\$470.63
Traveling expenses	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries	300.00	300.00	
	<u>\$54,942.00</u>	<u>\$54,471.37</u>	<u>\$470.63</u>
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1920.			
Salaries of the Librarian and assistants.....	\$5,880.00	\$5,866.66	\$13.34
Purchases for the Library	4,500.00	4,500.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries	7,194.00	7,192.71	1.29
Year Book for 1920	8,000.00	934.29	7,065.71
Abridged Year Book for 1919.....	3,360.00	3,182.17	177.83
	<u>\$28,934.00</u>	<u>\$21,675.83</u>	<u>\$7,258.17</u>
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1920.			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$15,000.00	\$12,459.01	\$2,540.99
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....	19,000.00	11,387.01	7,612.99
Work through the European Bureau.....	17,000.00		17,000.00
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.....	4,500.00	3,440.73	1,059.27
International Arbitration League	1,000.00	819.75	180.25
American Association for International Conciliation	38,070.00	38,070.00	
France-America Society of New York.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Latin American Exchange	30,000.00	29,998.23	1.77

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1921
Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....	\$15,000.00	\$10,477.06	\$4,522.94
International visits of representative men.....	5,000.00	109.71	4,890.29
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors..	5,000.00	3,125.00	1,875.00
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union.	500.00	57.70	442.30
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00	21,496.99	8,503.01
Honorarium for the President of the Advisory Council in Europe	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Relations between the United States and Japan..	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Belgrade University Library	10,350.00	5,350.00	5,000.00
Summer School at the New Mexico Normal University	800.00	800.00	
International Relations Clubs	7,000.00	7,000.00	
	<u>\$206,720.00</u>	<u>\$153,091.19</u>	<u>\$53,628.81</u>
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1920.			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$20,350.00	\$18,141.84	\$2,208.16
Honoraria of the Committee of Research.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Research work	60,000.00	47,161.31	12,838.69
Publications	17,590.79	17,590.79	
Translations	10,000.00	5,517.67	4,482.33
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee, 1919	2,750.00	2,500.00	250.00
Library of economic war material, Paris.....	400.00	400.00	
Consultations in Europe	2,409.21	2,409.21	
	<u>\$121,000.00</u>	<u>\$101,220.82</u>	<u>\$19,779.18</u>
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1920.			
Clerical assistance	\$12,644.00	\$12,644.00	
Office expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Pamphlet series	2,000.00	198.77	\$1,801.23
International arbitrations	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Aid to international law journals:			
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	8,500.00	8,500.00	
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Public</i> <i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	780.12	780.12	
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
Japanese Review of International Law.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
<i>Journal du Droit International</i>	983.29	983.29	
Aid to <i>La Société de Législation Comparée</i>	1,060.48	1,060.48	
Publications	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Fellowships in international law	8,405.35	8,405.35	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.....	1,250.00	1,250.00	
<i>Madison's Notes of Debates in the Federal Con- vention of 1787, purchase of</i>	984.04	984.04	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1921
Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
<i>Recueil de documents interessant le droit international</i> , purchase of	\$1,315.96	\$282.87	\$1,033.09
Index to the American Journal of International Law	2,000.00		2,000.00
	<u>\$70,243.24</u>	<u>\$64,908.92</u>	<u>\$5,334.32</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1920.			
<i>Sundry Purposes:</i>			
Advertising publications	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education:</i>			
Replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln	15,000.00	7,755.60	\$7,244.40
L'Office Central des Associations Internationales	4,876.87	4,876.87	
Exchange of professors	12,500.00	11,300.00	1,200.00
Loan to the Republic of China.....	40,223.13	40,223.13	
<i>Division of International Law:</i>			
Classics of International Law.....	20,000.00	18,751.64	1,248.36
Proceedings of The Hague Conferences....	18,000.00	13,897.01	4,102.99
American diplomatic correspondence, purchase of	8,400.00	8,400.00	
International arbitrations	5,000.00		5,000.00
	<u>\$125,000.00</u>	<u>\$106,204.25</u>	<u>\$18,795.75</u>
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1921.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1921.			
Salaries—officials	\$21,550.00	\$16,162.44	\$5,387.56
Salaries—clerks	18,568.00	13,802.24	4,765.76
Stationery and office expenses	7,000.00	3,027.29	3,972.71
Maintenance of headquarters.....	10,272.00	5,282.15	4,989.85
Entertainment of distinguished visitors.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Traveling expenses	3,000.00	795.78	2,204.22
	<u>\$61,390.00</u>	<u>\$39,069.90</u>	<u>\$22,320.10</u>
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1921.			
Salaries of the Librarian and assistants.....	\$6,820.00	\$5,105.15	\$1,714.85
Purchases for the Library.....	5,000.00	3,579.68	1,420.32
Translating Bureau, salaries	7,810.00	5,857.49	1,952.51
Year Book for 1921	6,000.00		6,000.00
Distribution of publications.....	3,000.00	2,953.76	46.24
Employees' Annuities	1,500.00	672.67	827.33
	<u>\$30,130.00</u>	<u>\$18,168.75</u>	<u>\$11,961.25</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1921
Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1921.			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$16,400.00	\$10,662.32	\$5,737.68
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....	19,000.00	4,467.85	14,532.15
Work through the European Bureau.....	17,000.00	6,170.15	10,829.85
Honoraria of the Special Correspondents.....	8,150.00	7,112.50	1,037.50
International Arbitration League, £200.....	1,000.00	743.88	256.12
American Association for International Concilia- tion	39,500.00	29,625.00	9,875.00
France-America Society of New York.....	2,500.00	1,875.00	625.00
Inter-American Division	15,000.00	9,958.85	5,041.15
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....	15,000.00		15,000.00
International visits of representative men.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors...	5,000.00		5,000.00
International Relations Clubs	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00		30,000.00
Latin American Exchange	20,000.00		20,000.00
Belgrade University Library	1,650.00	1,650.00	
	\$204,200.00	\$76,265.55	\$127,934.45
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1921.			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$19,340.00	\$14,650.81	\$4,689.19
Honoraria of the Committee of Research.....	3,000.00	2,250.00	750.00
Editorial Boards	15,000.00	6,375.00	8,625.00
Publications	25,000.00	5,948.23	19,051.77
Expenses of the Japanese Research Committee, 1920	2,750.00		2,750.00
Library of economic war material, Paris.....	400.00		400.00
Economic and Social History of the World War	50,000.00		50,000.00
British war records	1,000.00		1,000.00
	\$116,490.00	\$29,224.04	\$87,265.96
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1921			
Clerical assistance	\$13,970.00	\$9,334.05	\$4,635.95
Office expenses	1,000.00	603.39	396.61
Pamphlet series	2,000.00		2,000.00
International arbitrations	6,000.00	1,974.34	4,025.66
Aid to international law journals:			
<i>Revue Générale de Droit International Pub-</i> <i>lic</i> , fr. 10,000	1,500.00	597.00	903.00
<i>Journal du Droit International</i> , fr. 14,000....	2,100.00	835.82	1,264.18
<i>Revue de Droit International Privé</i> , fr. 7,500.	1,125.00		1,125.00
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
<i>Revue de Droit International et de Législation</i> <i>Comparée</i> , fr. 7,500	\$1,125.00	\$548.93	\$576.07
Japanese Review of International Law.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1921
Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
Aid to the <i>Société de Législation Comparée</i> , fr. 15,000	\$2,250.00	\$895.60	\$1,354.40
Publications	20,000.00	2,924.64	17,075.36
Fellowships in international law	10,500.00	7,144.09	3,355.91
English summaries of the Japanese Review of International Law	1,000.00		1,000.00
Aid to the Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Spanish edition of the American Journal of International Law	10,000.00	6,731.62	3,268.38
Classics of International Law	33,900.00	2,062.50	31,837.50
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens</i>	2,900.00		2,900.00
Rolin's <i>Le Droit Moderne de la Guerre</i> , fr. 18,000	2,700.00	1,151.06	1,548.94
<i>Das Werk vom Haag</i> , Part III, purchase of	94.32	94.32	
Expenses of the American Institute of Interna- tional Law	1,000.00		1,000.00
	<u>\$116,734.32</u>	<u>\$38,467.36</u>	<u>\$78,266.96</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1921.			
Secretary's Office:			
Professional services	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	
Catalogue of publications	1,409.48	1,409.48	
Division of Intercourse and Education:			
Loan to the Republic of China	10,000.00	10,000.00	
American Peace Society	15,000.00	6,367.25	\$8,632.75
Division of International Law:			
Pamphlets concerning Court of Arbitral Justice	3,504.45	3,504.45	
German and Austrian war documents, trans- lations of	5,000.00	1,844.05	3,155.95
	<u>\$36,413.93</u>	<u>\$24,625.23</u>	<u>\$11,788.70</u>
Résumé.			
ALLOTMENTS FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East	\$550,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$300,000.00
International Court of Justice	48,617.85	48,617.85	
	<u>\$598,617.85</u>	<u>\$298,617.85</u>	<u>\$300,000.00</u>
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	\$54,942.00	\$54,471.37	\$470.63
Sundry Purposes	28,934.00	21,675.83	7,258.17
Division of Intercourse and Education	206,720.00	153,091.19	53,628.81
Division of Economics and History	121,000.00	101,220.82	19,779.18
Division of International Law	70,243.24	64,908.92	5,334.32
Emergencies	125,000.00	106,204.25	18,795.75
	<u>\$606,839.24</u>	<u>\$501,572.38</u>	<u>\$105,266.86</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1921
Continued.

	Allotments	Amount Disbursed	Balance
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1921.			
Secretary's Office and General Administration....	\$61,390.00	\$39,069.90	\$22,320.10
Sundry Purposes	30,130.00	18,168.75	11,961.25
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	204,200.00	76,265.55	127,934.45
Division of Economics and History.....	116,490.00	29,224.04	87,265.96
Division of International Law.....	116,734.32	38,467.36	78,266.96
Emergencies	36,413.93	24,625.23	11,788.70
	<u>\$565,358.25</u>	<u>\$225,820.83</u>	<u>\$339,537.42</u>
Total of allotments from Special Appropriations.	\$598,617.85	\$298,617.85	\$300,000.00
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1920.....	606,839.24	501,572.38	105,266.86
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1921.....	<u>565,358.25</u>	<u>225,820.83</u>	<u>339,537.42</u>
	<u>\$1,770,815.34</u>	<u>\$1,026,011.06</u>	<u>\$744,804.28</u>

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations, March 31, 1921.

Revenue.		
Revenue collected to March 31, 1921.....		\$5,313,244.49
Income receivable to June 30, 1921 (estimated):		
Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on income invested	329.37	
Interest on bank deposits.....	1,500.00	126,829.37
Total revenue, collected and estimated.....		<u>\$5,440,073.86</u>
Appropriations.		
Amounts appropriated, less revertments:		
For 1911	\$128,202.32	
For 1912	230,672.76	
For 1913	404,140.55	
For 1914	586,239.99	
For 1915	529,553.53	
For 1916	580,741.04	
For 1917	534,483.74	
For 1918	435,906.41	
For 1919	479,584.06	
For 1920	609,478.00	
For 1921	615,650.00	
Special appropriations*	600,000.00	
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		<u>294,578.54</u>
	<u>\$5,734,652.40</u>	<u>\$5,734,652.40</u>

*See page 206.

	Appropriations	Special Reserve Fund
*SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.		
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East....	\$550,000.00	
Investment in 4¼% Liberty Bonds.....	\$53,000.00	
Funds converted to French francs and placed on deposit at Paris, France:		
Liberty Bonds sold and converted to francs..	\$200,000.00	
Interest accrued on bonds to dates of sales..	1,174.66	
	201,174.66	
Interest collected:		
On \$115,500 bonds to December 15, 1920.....	\$15,830.89	
On \$137,500 bonds to September 15, 1920.....	13,735.98	
	29,566.87	
Cash gain realized in conversion of first purchase of 3½% Liberty Bonds to the 4¼% issue.....	2,482.03	
Revertment of unexpended balances of appropriations and allotments of June 30, 1919	176,088.59	
Cash funds transferred by the Executive Committee, November 8, 1920	44,316.88	
		\$506,629.03
Balance to be added to fund to complete appropriations.....		43,370.97
	\$550,000.00	\$550,000.00
SUMMARY.		
Total amount transferred to the Special Reserve Fund....	\$506,629.03	
Expenditures under allotments	250,000.00	
Balance in Special Reserve Fund:		
On deposit with Guaranty Trust Co. (Paris)	\$201,174.66	
On deposit with Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,454.37	
Held in Liberty Bonds	53,000.00	
	\$256,629.03	

Recapitulation.

Appropriations	Allotments	Balance Unallotted	Disbursed of Allotments	Balance of Allotments
Special Appropriations	\$600,000.00	\$598,617.85	\$298,617.85	\$300,000.00
For 1920.....	609,478.00	606,839.24	501,572.38	105,266.86
For 1921.....	615,650.00	565,358.25	225,820.83	339,537.42
	\$1,825,128.00	\$1,770,815.34	\$1,026,011.06	\$744,804.28

Respectfully submitted,

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and in accordance with the books of the Endowment on March 31, 1921.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Auditor.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

NEW YORK, *March 23, 1921.*

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs:

We beg to report that pursuant to instructions of the President of the Endowment, we have audited the accounts of the Endowment for the thirteen months ending January 31, 1921.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by properly approved vouchers, and cancelled checks returned from the banks and all postings and footings of the cash book, journal and ledger were checked by us.

We have also checked the various allotments and appropriations with the printed minutes of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, respectively.

The bonds representing the Endowment Fund and Special Reserve Fund were exhibited to us, and we have ascertained that the income therefrom has been duly accounted for.

The cash in bank at January 31, 1921, was verified with certificates from the depositories.

We certify that the statement of assets and liabilities as printed on page 2 of the Treasurer's report at the close of business January 31, 1921, and the statement of receipts and disbursements, and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments as printed on pages 7 to 13, inclusive, of the Treasurer's report are correct.

In general we found the books to be accurately and carefully kept and the evidence in support of disbursements was in satisfactory order.

Yours very truly,

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1921.

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922
Administration.		
Salaries	\$40,118	\$40,558
Office expenses	7,000	6,000
Maintenance of headquarters	10,272	9,272
Traveling expenses	3,000	.....
Entertainment of distinguished visitors	1,000	.....
Totals.....	\$61,390	\$55,830
Sundry Purposes.		
Library and Information Bureau.....	\$11,820	\$12,260
Year Book	6,000	6,000
Translating Bureau	7,810	7,810
Employees' annuity fund	6,000 ¹	2,500
Distribution of publications .....	.....	5,000
Totals.....	\$31,630	\$33,570
Division of Intercourse and Education.		
New York Office	\$16,400	\$16,500
European Bureau, Paris	36,000	36,000
Special Correspondents	8,150	8,150
American Association for International Conciliation...	39,500	39,700
Institute of International Education.....	31,250	30,000
Relations with other American Republics.....	35,000	35,000
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners.....	5,000	5,000
International Visits of Representative Men.....	10,000	10,000
General Work of the Division:		
Japan Society of New York.....	5,000	.....
France-America Society	2,500	.....
General Educational Work	15,000	5,150
International Relations Clubs and other Work in Colleges and Summer Schools	4,000	11,000
International Arbitration League	1,000	1,000
Totals.....	\$208,800	\$197,500
Division of Economics and History.		
New York Office	\$21,760	\$25,580
Honoraria for Research Committee.....	8,000	3,000
Research work, exclusive of Economic History.....	10,000	6,000
Economic and Social History of the World War.....	50,000	75,000
Translating	7,580	.....

¹ Maximum contribution.

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1921—*Continued.*

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922
Printing publications authorized by the Executive Committee	\$25,000	\$25,000
Japanese Research Committee	2,750	2,750
Library of war material, Paris	400	.....
Totals.....	\$125,490	\$137,330
Division of International Law.		
Salaries	\$13,970	\$12,320
Office expenses	1,000	1,250
Pamphlet series	2,000	2,000
Collection of International Arbitrations.....	6,000	6,000
English translations, Japanese Review of International Law	1,000	1,000
Subventions to International Law Journals.....	9,320	5,070
Spanish edition, American Journal of International Law (translating, publishing and distributing)	10,000	10,000
Aid to international law treatises and collections.....	5,000	5,000
Subventions to societies	23,250	27,250
Hague Academy of International Law.....	.....	20,000
Printing of publications authorized by Executive Committee	20,000	39,000
Fellowships in international law.....	10,000	10,000
Classics of International Law	33,900	.....
Bibliothèque internationale du droit des gens.....	2,900	.....
Totals.....	\$138,340	\$138,890
Miscellaneous.		
Emergencies	\$50,000	\$50,000
Subvention to American Peace Society.....	.....	15,000
Totals.....	\$50,000	\$65,000
Recapitulation.		
Administration	\$61,390	\$55,830
Sundry Purposes	31,630	33,570
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	208,800	197,500
Division of Economics and History.....	125,490	137,330
Division of International Law.....	138,340	138,890
Emergencies	50,000	50,000
American Peace Society . . . . .	.....	15,000
Grand Totals	\$615,650	\$628,120

RESOLUTIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, APRIL 29, 1921

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-five thousand, eight hundred and thirty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-three thousand, five hundred and seventy dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, for sundry purposes, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, for the Division of Intercourse and Education, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred and ninety dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the current income for that year.

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and it is hereby, appropriated, as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid to the American Peace Society from time to time in a sum or sums equal to the amount of its income from other sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS¹

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA.

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

ARIZONA

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

COLORADO

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.

Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

DELAWARE

Delaware College Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
*School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington.
Library of Congress, Washington.
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
General Staff College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.
United States Senate Library, Washington.
Pan American Union Library, Washington.
Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
Navy Department Library, Washington.
Howard University Library, Washington.
*Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington.

FLORIDA

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
Florida State Library, Tallahassee.

¹ Revised to September 1, 1921.

GEORGIA

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
Carnegie Library, Atlanta.
Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
Emory College Library, Oxford.
Public Library, Savannah.

HAWAII

College of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

IDAHO

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
Public Library, Cairo.
Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
*Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
St. Ignatius College Library, 12th Street, Chicago.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal.
Public Library, Peoria.
Public Library, Rockford.
Illinois State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

INDIANA

Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
Willard Library, Evansville.
De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
Hanover College Library, Hanover.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis.
Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
Public Library, Muncie.
University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame.
Earlham College Library, Richmond.
Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre Haute.
Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

IOWA

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
Free Public Library, Burlington.
Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University Library, Des Moines.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines.

Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines.
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.

Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Iowa Wesleyan University Library, Mount Pleasant.
Cornell College Library, Mount Vernon.
Public Library, Sioux City.

KANSAS

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
Free Public Library, Leavenworth.
Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
Public Library, Pittsburg.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
Kansas State Library, Topeka.
Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
City Library, Wichita.

KENTUCKY

Centre College Library, Danville.
Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
Free Public Library, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
Public Library, New Orleans.

MAINE

Maine State Library, Augusta.
Public Library, Bangor.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
Bates College Library, Lewiston.
University of Maine Library, Orono.
Public Library, Portland.
Colby University Library, Waterville.

MARYLAND

U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis.
Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore.
Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.

Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
Boston University; Library of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston.
*Social Law Library, Boston.
Simmons College Library, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Public Library, Fitchburg.
Public Library, Haverhill.
Public Library, Lynn.
Public Library, Malden.
Free Public Library, New Bedford.
Forbes Library, Northampton.
Smith College Library, Northampton.
Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
City Library Association, Springfield.
Tufts College Library, Tufts College.
Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
Williams College Library, Williamstown.
Clark University Library, Worcester.
Free Public Library, Worcester.
Worcester County Law Library, Worcester.

MICHIGAN

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.
*Law Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Public Library, Detroit.
University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
Public Library, Grand Rapids.
Michigan State Library, Lansing.
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

MINNESOTA

Public Library, Duluth.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
Public Library, Minneapolis.
Carleton College Library, Northfield.
State Normal School Library, St. Cloud.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
Public Library, St. Paul.

Free Public Library, Winona.
State Normal School Library, Winona.

MISSISSIPPI

University of Mississippi Library, University.

MISSOURI

University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
Westminster College Library, Fulton.
Public Library, Kansas City.
William Jewell College Library, Liberty.
Public Library, St. Joseph.
Washington University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
Drury College Library, Springfield.
State Normal School Library, Warrenburg.

MONTANA

Free Public Library, Butte.
Public Library, Great Falls.
State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena.
University of Montana Library, Missoula.

NEBRASKA

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
Public Library and Museum, Omaha.
Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

NEVADA

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
University of Nevada Library, Reno.
Free Public Library, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
Hamilton Smith Public Library, New Hampshire College, Durham.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.
Public Library, Laconia.
City Library, Manchester.
Public Library, Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY

Free Public Library, Atlantic City.
Free Public Library, Hoboken.
Free Public Library, Jersey City.
Morristown Library, Morristown.
Free Public Library, Newark.
Rutgers College Library, New Brunswick.
Free Public Library, Paterson.
Princeton University Library, Princeton.
New Jersey State Library, Trenton.
Free Public Library, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO

University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque.
Carnegie Public Library, East Las Vegas.

NEW YORK

New York State Library, Albany.
*Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.
Hamilton College Library, Clinton.
Colgate University Library, Hamilton.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca.
*Association of the Bar of New York, New York.
*New York Law Institute, New York.
New York Public Library, New York.
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art Library, New York.
General Library of New York University, University Heights, New York.
College of the City of New York Library, St. Nicholas Terrace and 139th Street, New York.
Columbia University Library, New York.
New York Society Library, 109 University Place, New York.
Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Library, 215 West 23d Street, New York.
Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.
Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.
*Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
Union College Library, Schenectady.
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
Public Library, Syracuse.
*Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point.

NORTH CAROLINA

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.
Trinity College Library, Durham.
Public Library, Greensboro.
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
Public Library, Dickinson.
University of North Dakota Library, University.

OHIO

University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.

Public Library, Cleveland.
Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
State Library, Columbus.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
Public Library, Columbus.
Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
Public Library, Toledo.
Youngstown Public Library, Youngstown.

OKLAHOMA

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

OREGON

University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
Reed College Library, Portland.
Library Association, Portland.
Oregon State Library, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, Altoona.
Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.
Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
Lafayette College Library, Easton.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
Haverford College Library, Haverford.
Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
*Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
*Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Public Library, Reading.
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania State College Library, State College.
Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Library of the Philippine Government, Manila.
University of the Philippines, Manila.

PORTO RICO

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

RHODE ISLAND

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport.
Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
Brown University Library, Providence.
Providence Athenæum, Providence.
Public Library, Providence.
Public Library, Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
Library Society, Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
State Library, Pierre.
Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Yankton College Library, Yankton.
University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion.

TENNESSEE

Public Library, Chattanooga.
University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
Cossitt Library, Memphis.
Carnegie Library, Nashville.
Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville.
Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
University of the South Library, Sewanee.

TEXAS

University of Texas Library, Austin.
Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin.
Public Library, Dallas.
Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth.
Rosenburg Library, Galveston.
Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
Rice Institute Library, Houston.
Carnegie Library, San Antonio.
Baylor University Library, Waco.

UTAH

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
State Library, Salt Lake City.
Public Library, Salt Lake City.
University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Public Library, Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury.
State Library, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-Sidney.
Washington and Lee University Library, Lexington.
State Library, Richmond.
Richmond College Library, Richmond.
University of Virginia Library, University.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON

State Library, Olympia.
Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.
State College of Washington Library, Pullman.
University of Washington Library, Seattle.
*Law School of the University of Washington, Seattle.
Public Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Spokane.
Public Library, Tacoma.
Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Department of Archives and History, Charleston.
Davis & Elkins College Library, Elkins.
Public Library, Huntington.
West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

WISCONSIN

Lawrence College Library, Appleton.
Beloit College Library, Beloit.
Public Library, Eau Claire.
University of Wisconsin Library, Madison.
State Library, Madison.
Public Library, Milwaukee.
Public Library, Oshkosh.

WYOMING

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires.
Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.

Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.
 Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
 Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
 Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
 Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
 Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
 Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
 Colegio Nacional, Salta.
 Colegio de los Jesuitas, Santa Fe.
 Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
 Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

AUSTRIA

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Graz.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Vienna.
 Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Stadsbibliotheek, Antwerp.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels.
 Institut Solvay, Brussels.
 Commission des Archives de la Guerre, rue Terre-Nueve 105, Brussels.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Etat Ghent.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège, Liège.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain.

BOLIVIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, La Paz.
 Colegio de Jurisprudencia, La Paz.
 Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre.

BRAZIL

Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
 Faculdade de Direito Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes.
 Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem, Pará.
 Faculdade de Direito, Recife, Pernambuco.
 Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro.
 Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
 Faculdade de Direito, Port Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Faculdade de Direito, São Paulo, São Paulo.

BRITISH EMPIRE

ENGLAND

University of Birmingham Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
 Squire Law Library, Cambridge.

University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge.
 University of Durham, Durham.
 The University Library, Leeds.
 University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
 Foreign Office, London.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.
 The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.
 British Library of Political Science, Clare Market, London, W. C.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
 University College Library, London.
 University of London Library, South Kensington, London.
 Imperial War Museum Library, H. M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, London.
 Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.
 Grotius Society, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E. C. 4, London.
 Library of the League of Nations, 117 Piccadilly W. 1, London.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.
 *Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
 Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
 Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 University of Sheffield Library, Sheffield.

AUSTRALIA

University of Adelaide Library, Adelaide, South Australia.
 University of Queensland, Brisbane.
 University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
 University of Sydney Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
 University of West Australia, Perth.
 Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

CANADA

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
 Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ontario.
 Western University Library, London, Ontario.
 Library of Laval University, Montreal.
 McGill University Library, Montreal.
 University Library, Ottawa.

Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave.,
Ottawa. (Classics of International Law.)
International Institute of Agriculture (Ca-
nadian Branch) Library, Ottawa.

*International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver,
British Columbia.
Provincial Library, Victoria, British Colum-
bia.

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

EGYPT

Egyptian University, Cairo.

INDIA.

University of Bombay Library, Bombay.
University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
University of Madras Library, Madras.
Panjab University Library, Panjab, Lahore.

IRELAND

Queen's University, Belfast.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Public Library, Dublin.

NEW ZEALAND

Public Library, Auckland.
University of New Zealand Library, Wel-
lington.
Victoria University Library, Wellington.

SCOTLAND

University of Aberdeen Library, Aberdeen.
Royal Society of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
University Library, St. Andrews.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Library of Parliament, Cape Town.
South African College Library, Cape Town.
University of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape
Town.
Transvaal University College, Transvaal.

TASMANIA

University of Tasmania, Hobart.

WALES

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.
University College of South Wales, Cardiff.

BULGARIA

University of Sofia, Sofia.

CHILE

Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santi-
ago.
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago.
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

CHINA

Canton Christian College, Canton.
University of Nanking Library, Nanking.
Foreign Office, Peking.
Library of the American Legation, Peking.
Peking Club Library, Peking.
Peking University, Peking.
Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking.
Boone University Library, American Church
Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

COLOMBIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá.
Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia,
Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

COSTA RICA

Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San
José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

CUBA

Departamento de Estado, Habana.
Universidad de Habana, Habana.
Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Komenského universita, Bratislava, Slovakia.
Knihovna Masarykovy university, Brno,
Moravia.
Knihovna Masarykovy akademie práce,
Prague.
Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí, Prague.
Veřejná a univerzitní knihovna, Prague, Bo-
hemia.

DENMARK

Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen

ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Quito.
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

FINLAND

Kejsersliga Alexanders-Universitetet i Finland, Helsingfors.
Statens Centralbibliothek, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Université d'Alger, Algiers.
Université de Besançon, Besançon.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
Université de Caen, Caen.
Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand.
Université de Dijon, Dijon.
Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lille, Lille.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, Marseilles.
Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Nancy, Nancy.
L'Action Populaire, Noisy.
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Service Français de la Société des Nations, Paris.
Bibliothèque Frédéric Passy, Paris.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris.
Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, 39 rue du Colisée, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France, Paris.
Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France, Paris.
Université de Poitiers, Poitiers.
Université de Rennes, Rennes.
Bibliothèque Universitaire et Regionale, Strasbourg.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Toulouse, Toulouse.

GERMANY

Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
Roosevelt Zimmer, Friedrich Wilhelms Universität, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landtages.
Bibliothek des Reichstags, Berlin.

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Berlin.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Bonn.
Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein, Bremen.
Stadtbibliothek, Bremen.
Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Breslau, Prussia.
Universitäts und Stadtbibliothek, Cologne.
Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden, Saxony.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Erlangen, Bavaria.
Stadtbibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Freiburg, i. Br., Baden.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Giessen, Hesse.
Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingen.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Göttingen.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Griefswald.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Halle, Prussia.
Hamburgische Universität, Hamburg.
Stadtbibliothek, Hamburg.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Heidelberg.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Jena.
Technische Hochschule Bibliothek, Karlsruhe Baden.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Kiel.
Institut für Internationales Recht an der Universität Kiel, Kiel.
Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Königsberg.
Stadtbibliothek, Leipzig.
Bibliothek der Handelskammer, Neue Börse, Leipzig.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Leipzig.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Marburg, Prussia.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Munich.
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich.
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster.
Bibliothek des Reichsarchivs, Potsdam.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Rostock.
Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Tübingen.
Staatliche Bibliothek, Weimar.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Würzburg.

GREECE

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Athens.
Université Nationale, Athens.

GUATEMALA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Guatemala.
Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

HOLLAND

Universiteits-Biblioteek, Amsterdam.
Biblioteek der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen.
Biblioteek der Rijks-Universiteit, Leyden.

Dept. van Buitenlandsche Zaken, The Hague.
 Bibliothèque de Palais de la Paix, The Hague.
 Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.
 Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Utrecht.
 Schriftsteller-Bibliotheek, St. Ignatius Kolleg., Valkenburg.

HONDURAS

Colegio Nacional, Santa Rosa.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Tegucigalpa.
 Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

HUNGARY

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Budapest.

ITALY

R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna.
 Regia Biblioteca Universitaria, Cagliari, Sardinia.
 Regia Università degli studi di Catania, Catania, Sicily.
 Libera Università di Ferrara, Ferrara.
 Regia Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence.
 R. Istituto di Scienze Sociali, Florence.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Genoa.
 R. Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, Milan.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Modena.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria di Napoli, Naples.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.
 Regia Università degli Studi, Padua.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo, Palermo.
 Regia Università degli Studi, Parma.
 R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Pavia.
 Università degli Studi, Perugia.
 Regia Università degli Studi, Pisa.
 Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome.
 Biblioteca Alessandrina della R. Università, Rome.
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
 Library for American Studies, Rome.
 Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Turin.
 Libera Università provinciale degli Studi, Urbino.
 Biblioteca Nazionale di San Marco, Venice.

JAPAN

Library of the Governor General of Chosen, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.
 Kioto Imperial University Library, Kioto.
 Foreign Office, Tokio.

Imperial University of Tokio Library, Tokio.
 Department of Agriculture and Commerce Library, Tokio.
 Hibiya Library, Tokio.
 Imperial Library of Japan, Tokio.

LATVIA

Universitet, Dorpat.

MEXICO

Colegio Nacional, Durango, Durango.
 Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, México.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
 Seminario de Morelia, Apartado Núm. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.

NICARAGUA

Universidad de Nicaragua, León.
 Ministerio de Relaciones, Exteriores, Managua.

NORWAY

Utenriksdepartementet, Christiania.
 Universitets-Bibliotheket, Christiania.
 Bibliotheket, Norske Nobelinstitut, Christiania.

PARAGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción.
 Universidad Nacional, Asunción.
 Instituto Paraguayo, Asunción.

PERU

Universidad del Cuzco, Cuzco.
 Colegio Nacional, Chiclayo, Lambayeque.
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Lima.
 Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.

POLAND

Universytet Jagiellouski, Cracow.
 K. K. Franzens-Universität, Lemberg.
 Imper. Varsavskij Universitet, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

*Biblioteca da Faculdade de Direito, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra.
 Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisbon.
 Bibliotheca Nacionalde Lisboa, Lisbon.

ROUMANIA

Universitate, Bucharest.
 Universitate, Czernowitz.
 Universitate, Jassy.
 Universitate, Klausenburg.

RUSSIA

Imperalorskij Charkovskij, Universitet,
Charkow.
Imper. Kazanskij Universitet, Kasan.
Imper. Universitet Sv. Wladimira, Kiew.
Imper. Moskovskij Universitet, Moscow.
Imper. Novoross, Universitet, Odessa.
Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del, Petrograd.
Imper. Akademia Nauk, Petrograd.
Imper. S.-Petersburghskij Universitet, Petro-
grad.
Tomskij Universitet, Tomsk, Siberia.

SALVADOR

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San
Salvador.
Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador.

SERBES, CROATS AND SLOVENES

Universitet, Agram.
Universitet, Belgrade.
Universitet, Ljubljana.

SPAIN

Biblioteca Provincial y Universitaria, Barce-
lona.
Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona.
Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona.
Universidad de Granada, Granada.
Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
Universidad Central de España, Madrid.
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.
Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad,
Oviedo.
Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca.
Universidad de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla.
Universidad de Valencia, Valencia.
Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza.

SWEDEN

Universitet-Biblioteket, Gothenburg.
Kungl. Karolinska Universitetet, Lund.
Utrikesdepartementet, Stockholm.
Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm.
Kungl. Universitets-Biblioteket, Upsala.

SWITZERLAND

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Basel.
Departement des Auswärtigen, Berne.
Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles,
Berne.
Stadt-Bibliothek, Berne.
Universitât, Freiburg.
Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire,
Geneva.
Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire,
Lausanne.
Université de Neufchatel, Neufchatel.
Zentralbibliothek, Zurich.

SYRIA

Syrian Protestant College Library, Beirut.

TURKEY

Library of the University, Constantinople.
Robert College Library, Constantinople.

URUGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Monte-
video.
Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo.
Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Ca-
racas.
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas.
Colegio Nacional, Cumaná.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT¹

The Carnegie Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously to all who apply, and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City. Any publication in the following lists not marked with a price and not out of print, will be sent free of charge, upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Publications marked with a price may be obtained for the amount noted from book-sellers or the publishers.

All the publications of the Endowment are deposited in a large number of important libraries, geographically distributed throughout the United States and foreign countries. The Endowment books are placed with these depositories on the condition that they will be made accessible to the public and any student interested in an Endowment publication may consult the volume in the nearest depository library. A list of these libraries is printed at page 211.

Publications of the Secretary's Office

- Year Books of the Endowment**, containing lists of officers and committees, information concerning the organization and annual reports of work and expenditures: 1911 (*Out of print*), 1912, 1913-1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921.
- Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie.** 321 p. With illustrations. 1919.
- Epitome of the Purpose, Plans and Methods of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**, being an Abstract of the Year Book for 1919. 39 p.
- List of Publications of the Endowment.**
- List of Depository Libraries and Institutions.**

Publications of the Division of Intercourse and Education

- No. 1 **Some Roads Towards Peace: A Report on Observations made in China and Japan in 1912.** By Dr. Charles W. Elliot. vi+88 p. 1914.
- No. 2 **German International Progress in 1913.** By Professor Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski. iii+11 p. 1914. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan.** By Dr. Hamilton W. Mable. 8 p. 1914.
- No. 4 **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** ix+418 p. illus., maps. 1914. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations Between the United States and the Other Republics of America.** By Dr. Harry Erwin Bard. iv+35 p. 1914. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 6 **Growth of Internationalism in Japan.** By T. Miyake. iii+15 p. 1915. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 7 **For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America.** [English Edition.] By Robert Bacon. viii+186 p. 1915. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 8 **The Same, in the Original Spanish, Portuguese and French.** viii+221 p. 1915. (*Out of print.*) A second edition of Mr. Bacon's report, containing Nos. 7 and 8 in one volume, has also been published, copies of which are still available.

¹ Revised to September 1, 1921.

- No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America.** By Otto Schoenrich. iii+40 p. 1915.
- No. 10 **Problems About War for Classes in Arithmetic.** By David Eugene Smith, Ph. D., LL. D., 23 p. 1915. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 11 **Hygiene and War; Suggestions for Makers of Textbooks and for Use in Schools.** By George Ellis Jones, Ph. D. 207 p. 1917. (*Out of print.*)
- No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War. An Account of a Visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917.** By Dr. Christian L. Lange, Secretary General of the Interparliamentary Union. 26 p. 1917.
- No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia. Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.** 14 p. 1917.
- No. 14 **South American Opinions on the War: I. Chile and the War, by Carlos Silva Vildósola II. The Attitude of Ecuador, by Nicolás F. Lopez.** Translated from the Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. 27 p. 1917.
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- No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan.** Two addresses delivered by T. Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal, Canada, September 5, 1918. 24 p. 1918. (*Out of print.*)
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Publications of the Division of Economics and History

- Nationalism and War in the Near East.** By a Diplomatist. Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. xxvi+434 p. 1915. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.15.
- The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries.** By Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harald Westergaard, LL.D. Published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. 130 p. 1915. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., \$1.50.
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- The Five Republics of Central America, Their Political and Economic Development and Their Relations with the United States.** By Dana G. Munro. Edited by David Kinley. Published by the Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, N. Y. xvi+332 p. 1918. Price, \$3.50.
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- No. 23 (Abandoned.)
- No. 24 **Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War.** By Ernest L. Bogart, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. Revised edition of No. 5. vii+338 p. 1919. Index. Second (revised) edition, 1920. (*Paper bound copies out of print.*)
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

This series, which is intended to present the results of the scientific study of the effects of the World War upon modern life, was begun in the summer of 1919 with the appointment of Mr. James Thomson Shotwell as General Editor. Subsequently, it was decided to form an editorial board in each of the larger countries and to nominate special editors in the smaller ones, who should concentrate upon their own economic and social war history.

Each country will have its own series and its own editorial organization.

It is planned to publish the various monographs in the language of the nation from which they emanate.

A detailed account of the scope of the series, together with a list of the monographs now in preparation, will be found in this Year Book, pp. 75-102. Cloth-bound copies of the volumes which have already appeared may be secured from the Endowment's publishers. Price per volume, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

BRITISH SERIES

- Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration.** By J. A. Salter, C.B., Director of Ship Requisitioning, Great Britain. xxiii+372 p. 1921.
- War Government of the British Dominions.** By Arthur Berriedale Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. xvi+353 p. 1921.
- Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920.** By Arthur L. Bowley, Sc.D., Professor of Statistics, University of London. xx+228 p. 1921.
- Manual of Archival Administration.** By Hilary Jenkinson, of the Staff of the Record Office. (*In press.*)

Publications of the Division of International Law

- The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907.** 3d ed. xxxiii+303 p. 1918. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.
French edition. xxxiii+318 p. 1918. Price, \$2.00.
Spanish edition. xxxv+301 p. 1918. Price, \$2.00.
- The Freedom of the Seas.** A dissertation by Hugo Grotius. Translated, with a revision of the Latin text of 1633, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, Ph. D. (Parallel pages.) xv+83 p. 1916. Price, \$2.00.
- Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports.** v+138 p. 1916. Price, \$1.50.
French edition. vii+146 p. Price to be announced.
- The Status of the International Court of Justice, with an appendix of addresses and official documents.** By James Brown Scott, Director. v+93 p. 1916. Price, \$1.50.
- An International Court of Justice.** By James Brown Scott, Director. ix+108 p. 1916. Price, \$1.50.
- Une Cour de Justice Internationale.** Par James Brown Scott, Directeur. (French edition of *An International Court of Justice and The Status of the International Court of Justice*, in combination.) vi+269 p. 1918. Price, \$2.50.
- Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress held in Washington, December 27, 1915—January 8, 1916.** Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. vii+53 p. 1916. Price, \$1.00.

¹ *The Relation of the Economic and Social Conditions in Southeastern Europe and in Alsace-Lorraine to Conditions of Peace*, which was planned as No. 20, has been abandoned and *Cooperative Movement in Russia* will be published in its place.

- An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms.** By William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840, with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. xlviii+162 p. 1916. Price, \$2.00.
- The Hague Court Reports,** comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the Conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes. cxl+664 p. 1916. Price, \$3.50.
- French edition. lxxxi+492 p. Price, \$3.50.
- Resolutions of the Institute of International Law Dealing with the Law of Nations,** with an historical introduction and explanatory notes. Collected and translated under the supervision of and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. xlv+265 p. 1916. Price, \$2.00.
- French edition. xlv+366 p. 1920. Price, \$2.00.
- Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War.** 2 vols. lxxxi+1516 p. 1916. Price, \$7.50.
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- Also printed in Russian.
- The Recommendations of Habana Concerning International Organization Adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917.** Address and commentary by James Brown Scott, Director. vi+100 p. 1917. Price, \$1.00.
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- No. 39 **The Future of International Law.** By L. Oppenheim, LL.D. English translation by Dr. John Pawley Bate of *Die Zukunft des Völkerrechts*, published at Leipzig in 1911. 68 p. 1921.

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- No. 4 **Discurso presidencial pronunciado en la Decimaquinta Conferencia Anual de la Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional.** Por Elihu Root. 17 p. 1921.

CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

This series, which includes the classic works connected with the history and development of international law, was undertaken by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1906, at the suggestion of Mr. James Brown Scott, then Solicitor for the Department of State, under whose supervision as General Editor the series has since been published. On January 1, 1917, the project was transferred to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the publication of the series is being continued by the Endowment's Division of International Law, of which the General Editor of the Classics is the Director.

The republication of these Classics has been undertaken principally on account of the difficulty of procuring the texts in convenient form for scientific study. The text of each author is reproduced photographically, so as to lay the source before the reader without the mistakes which creep into a newly printed text. An introduction is prefixed to each work, giving the necessary biographical details concerning its author and stating the importance of the text and its place in international law. Tables of errata in the original are added when necessary, and notes to clear up doubts and ambiguities or to correct mistakes in the text are supplied. Each of the Classics is specially edited by an expert in international law and is accompanied by an English version made expressly for the series by a competent translator.

Ayala, Balthazar: *De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplina Militari.* Edited by John Westlake. 2 vols. 1912. Price, \$7.00. [No. 2 of the series.]

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Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate. xii+250 p.

Gentili, Alberico: *Hispanicae Advocacionis Libri Duo.* 2 vols. 1921. [No. 9 of the series.]

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1661, with an Introduction by Frank Frost Abbott.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Frost Abbott, with an Index of Authors prepared by Arthur Williams.

Legnano, Giovanni da: *De Bello, De Repraesaliis et De Duello.* Edited by Sir T. Erskine Holland. 1 vol. 1917. xxxiii+458 p. Price, 42s. 6d. in Great Britain; \$13.00 in the United States. [No. 8 of the series.] (*Out of print.*)

1. Collotype of the Bologna Manuscript of circa 1390, with Extended and Revised Text of Same, Introduction, List of Authorities Cited, etc., by Sir T. Erskine Holland, together with Photograph of Legnano's Tomb.

2. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly.

3. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1477).

Rachel, Samuel: *De Jure Naturae et Gentium Dissertationes.* Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 5 of the series.]

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Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 16a+iv+233 p.

Textor, Johann Wolfgang: *Synopsis Juris Gentium.* Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. 1916. Price, \$4.00. [No. 6 of the series.]

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1680), with portrait of Textor, Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 28a+vi+148+168 p.

- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 26a+v+349 p.
- Vattel, E. de:** *Le Droit des Gens*. 3 vols. 1916. Price, \$8.00. [No. 4 of the series.]
- Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of Books I and II of the First Edition (1758), with portrait of Vattel and Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lix+541 p.
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- Victoria, Franciscus de:** *Relectiones: De Indis and De Jure Belli*. Edited by Ernest Nys. 1 vol. 1917. 500 p. Price, \$3.00. [No. 7 of the series.]
1. Introduction by Ernest Nys, and Translation of Same, by John Pawley Bate.
 2. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate.
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